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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collection is enforced; and the amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

TIDAL WAVE IN ENGLAND—DOCKS AND SHIPPING DAMAGED.

LONDON, November 13.—While the tide was ebbing to-day, a bore or tidal wave ten feet high swept up the Parrett river, in Somersetshire. At Bridgewater the dock-gates were burst open, and vessels broken from their moorings. One vessel was sunk, and twenty were more or less damaged. Bores are not infrequent along the shores of the Bristol channel, but the one to-day was larger and more destructive than any that has occurred in a long time.

The weather is still inclement. The floods in the inundated parts of England are increasing.

LONDON, November 14, midnight.—A violent storm prevailed all day. Much damage has been caused at Dover, Boulogne and other seaports on the British and French coasts by high tides. Thousands of acres have been submerged in Somersetshire by the overflowing of the river Parrett.

LONDON, November 15, 5 A. M.—Disastrous floods are reported throughout England and in Ireland. The river Felka, near Dublin, has burst its banks and submerged thousands of acres.

Malaya.

THE TROUBLE AT PERAK—NATIVES STILL ARMING.

PENANG, November 13.—A force of three hundred troops now garrisons the British residency at Perak. The Sultan Abdullah is friendly to the British. It is now thought that the murder of Mr. Birch, the British Resident was unpremeditated. The Malays, however, are arming defensively. Governor Jervois is preparing for military operations.

LONDON, November 15.—A special to the *Times*, from Perak, dated November 12, states that the troops are intrenching the British residency and await reinforcements before attacking the Malay stockade, which is seven miles distant. It is expected that the attack will be made in about a week.

India.

RECEPTION OF PRINCE OF WALES AT POONAR—PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA INTERFERES WITH THE TOUR.

POONAR, November 13.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day and had an enthusiastic reception. His movements after leaving here are uncertain. There are bad accounts of the spread of cholera in various districts of the Madras Presidency. The trip of the Prince to Gairsappa Falls and his shooting expedition to Baypoor have, therefore, been abandoned. It is doubtful even if he will visit Madras.

LONDON, November 13.—The prevalence of cholera in the Neilgherry district interferes seriously with the proposed movements of the Prince of Wales. His visit to Baypoor is uncertain, pending an investigation of a report of the prevalence of cholera in that neighborhood.

France.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL STATUE.

PARIS, November 14.—The Franco-American Union for the erection of a Centennial statue in New York harbor, is organizing a grand fete to take place at Palais de L'Industrie, on the 19th inst. President MacMahon, the members of his Cabinet, many Deputies and other distinguished persons have subscribed to the statue fund, and several of the provincial cities of France have voted contributions.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 14.—Steamship City of Berlin, from New York, arrived.

PLYMOUTH, November 14.—Steamer Wieland, from New York, arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds and warmer, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, followed from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley by rising barometer, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and rain areas.

Foot Ball.—At New Haven, Harvards beat Yales. At Princeton, Princetons beat Columbias.

The first rain of the season began at San Francisco Saturday night, shortly after midnight.

Sixteen suits against the Bank of California were discontinued at New York, and the attachments of property vacated.

Herzegovina will soon send a deputation to Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg to present a petition embodying their wishes.

Work on the new breakwater in front of Cleveland will begin to-day, and will be proceeded with this season as long as the weather permits.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Mosel, from Paris; France, from London; Italia, from Mediterranean ports, and Britanic, from Liverpool.

Advices have been received at Berlin, from St. Petersburg, which emphatically deny that the movements of troops are connected with warlike preparations.

Eight Turkish battalions, under Selim Pasha, have been surrounded near Gatschko by three thousand Herzegovinian insurgents, and at last accounts fighting was going on.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed the bill authorizing the State Board of Finance to hypothecate bonds of the State in order to borrow money to pay the current expenses of the State government.

The bones of over one thousand Chinamen have been gathered together at Sacramento, California, from all parts of the State, preparatory to their being forwarded to China, in a few days, by a clipper ship.

A dispatch from Halifax says the ship Calcutta, from Quebec for Liverpool, was wrecked in Grosse Isle Sunday last. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.

The limited express train from New York, due in Trenton at half-past two o'clock Saturday afternoon, jumped the track near that city. Although the train was filled with passengers, not one of them was injured. The mail agent received a few slight bruises.

Owing to the state of the markets the Amoskeag Mills, of Manchester, New Hampshire, have given notice that they will reduce the wages of their operatives from five to fifteen per cent., commencing December 1. Other mills will probably follow suit.

The United States sloop-of-war Antietam was launched at the Philadelphia Navy yard Saturday morning. The work of building this vessel was commenced eleven years ago, but was discontinued on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation by Congress.

In consequence of the decline in the West and the sharp competion at St. Johns, New Brunswick, flour has fallen at the latter place about ten cents during the week. The present stock there is equal to all demands, but large arrivals are anticipated, a considerable quantity of which is from New York.

Representatives of the New York Stock Exchange, city banks, Clearing House, fire underwriters, National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Chamber of Life Insurance, met at the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia to-day, by special invitation of the National Centennial Committee.

The official report of the directors of the Chicago Exposition shows that nearly 300,000 people visited the Exposition during the month. The income was $120,000 and the net profits $40,000. The property and building are valued at $350,000. The managers are satisfied with the work, and purpose to continue the exhibition from year to year.

The following head-lines in the New York *Herald* of yesterday introduce a long article on the health of that city: "Malaria in New York city. Our death rate larger than that of any other city in America. Malaria king! Malaria the great cause and threatening to depopulate the city. Malaria in our Croton water. Malaria in our ice. Malaria in our food."

Among the improvements contemplated by the authorities governing the District of Columbia, is a new White House to be erected on the high ground known as Meridian Hill, at the northern extremity of Sixteenth street, and to be assigned as the private residence of the President. The present White House will be retained for the Executive offices. The two houses will be about a mile and a half apart, a pleasant distance for a drive or a walk, as the President should choose.

It is stated that the Mayor, of Montreal, has answered the requisition of Mr. Doutre in reference to the Guibord burial, and that His Worship has promised the protection of the civil force to carry out the mandate of the law. The burial takes place early this week. The Prince of Wales' Rifles, the Victorias, the garrison artillery, a light field battery, the water police and one hundred city police are under orders to muster at their quarters Tuesday morning to carry out the burial of Guibord.

CITY OF WACO.

Body of the Pilot Recovered—No Hope That Any Escaped.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, November 13.—The body of Capt. Wolfe, the Galveston pilot who went out on board the ill-fated steamer City of Waco, has been found near where the vessel went down. His remains bear several marks which appear to be burns. Capt. Wolfe was an experienced pilot and seaman. There is now no hope that any of those on board the vessel escaped. It is thought that the bodies will be recovered within a few days. Memorial services will be held in the different churches, and all vessels in port will display their colors at half-mast to-morrow as a mark of respect for those who perished on the City of Waco.

A special from Troy, N. Y., says that Rev. A. Moelling, of the German Methodist church here, accompanied his daughter to to pier No. 22 East river, at half-past two o'clock, on the day the steamship sailed, and remained with her until a quarter past three. During the time he was there a large number of barrels of oil were taken on board and stowed along the deck running around the cabin. So many of these casks were on board that the whole space, fore and aft, was occupied by them, and he, therefore, had some difficulty in making his way from the door of Miss Moelling's cabin to the gangway leading down to the wharf. He can safely assert that more than forty casks were so placed. He also noticed boxes such as contain tins of astral oil piled on the deck at the entrance aft, and saw a large box which may have contained matches or other inflammable materials. He considered it somewhat singular that the persons stowing the barrels of oil on the two of the cabin boards, and noticed that the casks were heavy, requiring two men to handle each of them; noticed on the countenances of the steward and chambermaid an evidence of gloom and apprehension, and became so much impressed with an idea that something unfortunate was about to happen that if he could have accomplished it, after taking leave of his daughter, he would have withdrawn her from the vessel. He thinks that when it was seen that the passengers were of a class who could not resist the shipment of the oil advantage was taken to put it on board at the last moment. During the time of its being shipped, other merchandise was being taken in the hold. He has lived at Galveston for twenty years and never knew of an instance of lighting setting fire to anything there; therefore he considers that the fire arose from materials aboard the Waco and not from lighting. From the position of the oil sampling fore and aft no possibility of saving the vessel could exist when once the fire broke out. He saw no other person there but himself seeing friends off. The number of passengers was small and the evening very wet. He intends to commence legal proceedings against the owners of the Waco for the loss of his daughter, and visits New York for that purpose.

GALVESTON, November 14.—The remains of Captain Thomas Wolfe were taken charge of by the Masonic fraternity this morning and conveyed on board the steamship State of Texas, to be carried to Mystic, Connecticut, his former home, for interment. The steaming Blackshorn has been outside to-day searching for others. One body was found washed ashore on Bolivar Point, which Captain Town states was from the Waco, but it was impossible to recognize it, it having been so long in the water.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

St. Louis Whisky Prosecutions—Colonel Joyce Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Nothing of special interest occurred in the United States District Court in this city to-day. The case of William McKee and ex-Collector McGuire was fixed for trial December 15th. Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, appeared for both defendants. It is not yet known who the parties are that were indicted yesterday. The Grand Jury took a recess until next Wednesday, when they will reopen the war on the whisky ring with a fresh supply of witnesses. The most exciting event of the day was the action of United States Judge Krekel at Jefferson City, who sentenced Col. Joyce, ex-revenue agent, to three and a half years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000. The Court in pronouncing sentence took occasion to remark that he had no doubt of the defendant's guilt, and that the conviction was just and deserved. Joyce made a long and vehement speech. He claimed that whatever act he had committed he was guilty of no criminal intent. He thought the imprisonment inflicted upon him was severe. He did not expect more than two years.

Previous to being sentenced by Judge Krekel, Colonel Joyce made a speech to the Court, in which he declared his innocence of the charge against him in the most emphatic terms. He asserted that his conviction was secured by the perjured testimony of self-confessed thieves, who acknowledged that they had been robbing the Government for years.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—The cases of William McKee, of the *Globe-Democrat*, and Constatine Maguire, ex-Revenue Collector, indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds, have been set for trial December 15, Hon. Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, their counsel, being unable to attend court here previous to that time.

One of the cases against Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of this district, in which he is charged with conspiring to defraud the Government and with not reporting to the superior officer knowledge of irregularities in whisky-making, is set for to-morrow, Monday.

The case of W. O. Avery, of Washington, charged with the same as McDonald, is set for Wednesday. He will be defended by Benjamin F. Butler.

Thirteen distillers and rectifiers, seven gaugers and storekeepers and one deputy collector have withdrawn their pleas of not guilty and entered pleas of guilty.

Up to the present time, the remainder of those so far indicted for complicity in whisky frauds, are McDonald, Avery, Maguire, McKee, Ray, a nephew of McKee, who served as gauger for a few months, and they still declare their innocence.

Conviction of Kentucky Ku-Klux.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—The jury in the case of the United States against William Smoot, George Meffert, John Onan and George Hall, charged with conspiring against the Government, and intimidating Willis Russell, acting United States Marshal, in the discharge of his duty, returned a verdict this morning of guilty as to Smoot and Meffert, but recommended Meffert to the mercy of the court on account of his ill health. The men are all implicated in the Owen county Ku-Klux outrages.

Attempted Abduction in Philadelphia—A Scoundrel almost Makes Away with a Little Girl.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—On Friday evening last the neighborhood of Federal and Third streets was thrown into great commotion by an attempted abduction of a little girl, which was fortunately frustrated by the prompt interference of a passer by. The child is the daughter of Charles Catherell, residing at No. 1208 South Third street. The little girl, but eight years of age, was sitting on the front steps when she was accosted by a stranger, who desired her to show him the way to a certain street. The child gave him verbal directions, but with these he was not satisfied, and upon her persistent refusal to accompany him he seized her in his arms and carried her some distance from home before she was rescued. She screamed for help and was threatened by the scoundrel that if she did not stop her noise he would shoot her. Just at this moment the scene attracted the attention of a gentleman passing near, who immediately went to her rescue. The abductor made his escape in spite of the efforts of the gentleman, who had made a violent assault upon him for the purpose of punishing as well as detaining the scoundrel. All efforts thus far to capture the villain have proven fruitless. The child has been in such an excited state of mind that it was impossible to glean from her a description of the man, and the gentleman rescuer did not make the matter known, so that the police are at fait in the matter.

This evening's papers announce the desire of the Chief of Police that the gentleman will appear at headquarters and give some information which might possibly lead to the capture of the scoundrel. The excitement upon the Kops abduction case has not yet abated to any extent in this city, and this incident has served to renew the agitation in our midst.

Suicide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 13.—R. E. Scribner, of Racine, Wisconsin, was found dead in his room, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, about one o'clock this afternoon, having shot himself through the breast and inflicted a wound which proved fatal immediately. He had in his room three bottles of laudanum and a hangman's cord. He left a note requesting that John V. Farwell & Co., for whom he formerly worked, should take charge of his body, but he gave no explanation of his act.

Aged Citizen of Boston Murdered.

BOSTON, November 14.—Thomas P. Pulsifer, an aged and highly respectable citizen, was assaulted by two ruffians last night and beaten with billies so severely that he died to-night from his injuries.

Devilish Outrage in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—About midnight last night, a gang of men attacked the house of John Sergeant, Sixth and Jackson streets, at the extreme lower end of the city. They stoned the house and then entered and tied the proprietor, after which they threw the furniture out of doors and smashed things generally. Thirteen of them then outraged the wife of Sergeant. Her injuries are of a serious character. The police to-day made three arrests, and are after the rest of the gang, which is one of the worst in the city. The tavern contained about four carloads of bricks and stones which had been thrown into it by the ruffians.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKERSHIP

FIRE OPENED ON SAM RANDALL

Fernando Wood Arrives on the Scene.

Vice President Wilson Recovering.

Condition of the Treasury--Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts.

Contradiction of Story of Proposed Acquisition of Mexican Territory.

Appointments by the President—Secretary Chandler Continues Removals in His Department, Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1875.

The Speakership Contest.

Sam. Randall, as the conquest for the Speakership approaches, begins to draw the sharp fire of the enemy. Fernando Wood arrives here to-morrow for the season, and the campaign for the Speakership will then doubtless formally begin. The *Capital* this morning has the severest attack upon Mr. Randall that has yet been published, and makes some specific charges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1875.

APPOINTMENTS OF POSTMASTERS, STOREKEEPERS, ETC.

The President has appointed the following postmasters: William Richardson at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Lewis *vice* Lashway, commission expired; William H. Harding at Cambridge City, Ind., *vice* Lemuel R. Johnson, resigned; Josiah Robbins at Niles, Ohio, *vice* Charles W. Robbins, resigned; Benjamin M. Cox at Farmville, Va., *vice* Benjamin S. Hooper, resigned.

The following storekeepers have been appointed: Kemper G. Carter, William H. Evans, David H. Goger, Charles L. Rugg and C. Clavis Taylor, of the Sixth district of Kentucky, and William Dissinger, for the Tenth district of Pennsylvania.

R. M. Briggs, of California, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Independence, California, *vice* George S. McCallum.

M. A. Jenkins has been appointed Interpreter to the Consulate of the United States at Hankow, China.

The President to-day appointed T. C. Woodward, of Iowa, to be Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office, *vice* Hopkins, resigned. There has been a strenuous contest for this position on the part of several candidates. The successful applicant was supported by Secretary Belknap.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On the recommendation of Government Commissioners Foulke, Brown and Sullivan, the President has accepted the section of fifty miles of railway constructed in a southeasterly direction from Spadra, California, as part of the road which the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was authorized to build from Tehichipa Pass, *via* Los Angeles, to connect with the Texas Pacific Railway at or near the Colorado river. This section makes a total of one hundred miles of said extension accepted to date.

LORD HOUGHTON AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Lord Houghton, of England, accompanied by Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Fish, called at the Executive Mansion to-day and paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Grant.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day issued an order consolidating all the reviewers of the various adjudicating divisions of the Bureau into one Board of Reviewers. The action is taken in order to insure greater uniformity in the decisions of similar cases.

THE VICE PRESIDENT RECOVERING.

The Vice President has been sleeping quietly the greater portion of the day. In conversation this evening he said he was feeling much better, was free from restlessness and felt more natural, although very weak, than any time since he has been ill. He states that he suffered considerably from pain in his lungs and back last night, but the external applications stopped the pain. He also said his appetite is returning, and he feels full and shall soon be up again, but supposes he must stay at his rooms a few days longer.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Representatives John A. Kasson and Charles O'Neill, Sir Edward Thornton, Lord Houghton, Sir George Bowen, Rev. J. E. Rankin, his pastor, and his nephew, Mr. W. L. Coolidge, called to see the Vice President during the day. Letters of condolence were received by him from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. George B. Lovering and Hon. F. E. Spinner.

Dr. Baxter called at 8 o'clock P. M.; and said that owing to the improved condition of the Vice President he would not call again to-night.

THE MEXICAN CANARD DISPOSED OF.

The recently revived rumor that the United States are about to acquire another slice of Mexican territory, by purchase or otherwise, is without foundation in fact. Mr. Mariscal, the Minister of Mexico, being inquired of in regard to the matter, declares in unequivocal terms that no proposition has been made to his Government looking to such acquisition, and that no negotiations for it are or have been pending. If made, any proposition would not be entertained, as no measure of the character could receive the assent of any portion of the people of Mexico, and its consideration would be fatal to the continuance in power of any administration. The rumor has probably grown out of the private, unofficial and verbal opinion expressed by members of the United States Commission to inquire into the outrages on the Texan border, to the effect that robbery and Indian raids from Mexico into Texas could be stopped only by the acquisition of a portion of Northern Mexico for the readjustment of the boundary.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Treasurer holds $366,150,812 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,724,500 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, $345,-902,276, of which amount $2,220,000 are notes issued to gold banks. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $510,100; for the week, $3,060,963.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $379,837 56; for the month, to date, $4,535,142 34; for the fiscal year, to date, $42,650,963 14. The customs receipts to-day were $455,066; for the month, to date, $5-176,653 57; for the fiscal year, to date, $61,193,767 38.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $9,862,366; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,335,-000; coin, $71,461,472, including $17,435,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $373,236,244.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1875.

REORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

Prominent Republicans of Virginia are now engaged in an effort to reorganize and strengthen the Republican party in that State by a combination of Republicans and Independent Conservatives, who, in the late election, acted with the Republicans. As the first step in that direction, they are working for the appointment of Judge Morton, Republican, as postmaster at Richmond, in place of Miss Van Lew, and for General Heath, who served as a Confederate general, and who lately opposed General Bradley T. Johnson for State Senator, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for that city. Other changes are contemplated by those who seem to be specially interested in this political movement.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY,

though small, is in good condition, and especially is this the case with the iron clads, twelve or fourteen of which are altogether seaworthy. Decayed wooden decks have been superseded by iron, and substantial repairs made in other particulars.

ADDITIONAL CALLS FOR BONDS.

It has been officially ascertained that additional calls by the Treasury Department for the redemption of old outstanding bonds, depend on the sale of the new ones abroad.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S REMOVALS.

The removals commenced by Secretary Chandler last week, in the Department of the Interior, will be resumed this week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1875.

THE LOST MR. GRISWOLD TURNS UP SAFE.

Mr. George Griswold, of this city, who disappeared one week ago to-night, returned to his home to-day safe and unharmed. As published yesterday, Mr. Griswold was contemplating a trip to Europe last week, and Saturday night about ten o'clock a party of friends partook of a farewell dinner with him at Sutherland's, in Liberty street. Shortly before midnight the party broke up, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Schenck, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Harcus taking carriages up town. Mr. Griswold was stopping with his sister, Mrs. J. C. Green, at No. 10 West Washington square, and at the corner of University place and Washington square the carriage stopped and Mr. Griswold got out to walk to his house. He was not seen after this until to-day. It is said that Mr. Griswold, after leaving his friends, fell on the sidewalk and was partially stunned. Getting up, he wandered along University place to Fourteenth street, where he met a Mr. Underhill, who took him to his home and cared for him. The physicians in attendance upon Mr. Griswold are Dr. G. A. Peters and Dr. Charles McBurney, of No. 12 West Twenty-fourth street. They refuse to tell the cause of Mr. Griswold's illness or the nature of his disease. They say, however, that he is not dangerously ill, but requires constant attendance. Mr. Schenck said to-day that Mr. Griswold was not robbed, and that the sum of money said to have been in his possession had been left at home in Mr. Griswold's secretary.

CITY OF WACO INVESTIGATION.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats Low will begin Monday morning an investigation into the loading of the City of Waco with the examination of officers who loaded the steamer, about the stowage of her oil. Further than this he says it will not be the duty of the inspectors to go, the responsibility for the burning with the shippers, who would doubtless be held accountable. Collector Arthur will soon bring the case to the notice of the District Attorney.

LECTURE BY DR. HAYES—THE ARCTIC CIRCLE—DAYLIGHT AND DARKNESS.

Dr. I. I. Hayes to-night delivered his second lecture on Arctic explorations in the large hall of Cooper Union. Dr. Hayes said he was convinced the day was not distant when an open passage to the Pole would be found. That was the dearest wish of his heart, and he had hoped to be instrumental in finding it, but the glory was evidently destined for some other. He then gave a graphic description of his trip to Greenland, made some years ago in the hope of finding an open passage, the hair-breadth escapes he and his party had with icebergs, and the hardships they endured. He dwelt at some length on the subject of the Arctic circle, which he said was a line more than two thousand miles in diameter. He claimed to have reached the highest point attained by any traveler in that direction.

Dr. Hayes then sketched a day and night life in the Arctic regions. No one but those who had visited Greenland could comprehend the sensation of having nothing else but daylight and other times nothing but darkness. The Arctic night was difficult to be understood. He was kept at Smith's Sound for a long time during the winter by the night of darkness endeavoring to reach the North Pole. His vessel, of only one hundred and fifty tons, was nearly wrecked, and for some time could not break from the ice, and they had to await the return of the sun's rays. In place of having night in 365 parcels they were compelled to have it all in a lump, and therefore when daylight came they had to make the best of it. For four months and a half they were kept in darkness. Men were not born to live without daylight, Dr. Hayes concluded, no more than they were to live alone.

DOCTOR VON BULOW.

Dr. Von Bulow arrived in town on Wednesday; on Thursday he went to Bridgeport, where he played in a concert; on Friday morning he returned to town, and he will make his debut before a New York audience Monday evening.

WIFE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

John H. Burroughs, of No. 247 Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, shot his wife three times this morning, killing her almost instantly. Jealousy was the cause. Burroughs has been arrested.

METHODIST BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day appropriated for the Indian missions $8,500; for Scandinavian missions, $16,150; German domestic missions, $46,650; English-speaking missions, $224,100; Spanish missions, $11,000; China, $8,000; New Mexico, $8,600; Liberia, $8,500. The reduction so far in appropriations, from last year, is $32,575.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1875.

LARGE EXPORTS OF CALICOES TO ENGLAND.

The somewhat remarkable movement of American calicoes to the English market continued last week without interruption. Exports of manufactured cotton are more every week than they formerly were in a month. Several new arrivals from Great Britain and from the Continent have engaged to purchase American cottons, excite considerable comment among the trade. The total exports of domestic cotton last week were 3,971,000, of which $141,-000 went to Great Britain.

BROOKLYN REVIVAL—MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

Three services were held to-day at the Brooklyn Rink, which was filled to overflowing morning, afternoon and evening. At the morning service Mr. Moody announced the hymn "Hold the Fort," which was sung by Mr. Sankey, the congregation joining in the choruses. Prayer was offered by Dr. Buddington, and the seventy-ninth hymn was sung. Mr. Moody took for his subject "Daniel," saying that the key to his character was separation from the world. The hymn "Dare to Be a Daniel" was then sung, after which Mr. Moody pronounced the benediction.

The afternoon meeting was for ladies, and Mr. Moody took as his text the word "Trunk," saying he was present to put their trust in Christ, and inviting all who believed that by so doing they would be saved, to rise. The whole audience stood up. Mr. Sankey sang a solo prayer and sang the hymn "Oh! Christ, What Burdens Bowed Thy Head," and Mr. Moody continued his address.

The evening service, for non-churchgoers, was similar in every respect to that of the afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Mr. Wade, the British Minister to China, has been knighted.

Cardinal McCloskey sailed yesterday from Cork, on the steamer Abyssinia, for New York.

O'Leary and Weston began a walking match in the Exposition building at Chicago, at twelve o'clock last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris are expected from England in about three weeks, and will pass the winter in the White House.

Mr. George Belmore, the well-known English comedian, is lying in a very critical condition of health, in New York.

Mrs. Eliza A. Stone, charged with poisoning her husband, Charles A. Stone, in the village of Chatham, New York, has been acquitted.

Ex-Judge Metcalf, formerly on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Boston on Saturday, aged ninety-one years.

Rev. John Mattocks, a well known Presbyterian clergyman of St. Paul, Minn., died Saturday morning of apoplexy. Mr. Mattocks was a son of ex-Governor Mattocks, of Vermont.

There are intimations entitled to credit to the effect that Mr. New will shortly resign the office of United States Treasurer. This, however, is not expected before the first of January, 1876, including $17,435,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $373,236,244.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1875.

REORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

Prominent Republicans of Virginia are now engaged in an effort to reorganize and strengthen the Republican party in that State by a combination of Republicans and Independent Conservatives, who, in the late election, acted with the Republicans. As the first step in that direction, they are working for the appointment of Judge Morton, Republican, as postmaster at Richmond, in place of Miss Van Lew, and for General Heath, who served as a Confederate general, and who lately opposed General Bradley T. Johnson for State Senator, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for that city. Other changes are contemplated by those who seem to be specially interested in this political movement.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY,

though small, is in good condition, and especially is this the case with the iron clads, twelve or fourteen of which are altogether seaworthy. Decayed wooden decks have been superseded by iron, and substantial repairs made in other particulars.

ADDITIONAL CALLS FOR BONDS.

It has been officially ascertained that additional calls by the Treasury Department for the redemption of old outstanding bonds, depend on the sale of the new ones abroad.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S REMOVALS.

The removals commenced by Secretary Chandler last week, in the Department of the Interior, will be resumed this week.

BOSTON.

New England Labor Reform League Convention—Incendiary Speeches.

BOSTON, November 14.—The New England Labor Reform League held a convention in this city to-day, afternoon and evening. A series of resolutions were adopted denunciatory of all political parties, creeds and faiths, and asserting that all legislation in this country tends, not to protect persons and property, but to promote the interests of speculative robbery. A large number of speakers addressed the convention. Dark hints of revolution and secret military organizations among the laboring men were thrown out. One speaker asserted that men were drilling in Chicago and people need not be surprised to find that city in ashes some morning. Other cities were to be similarly served. Tramps were lauded as the only honest men, the Savior himself having been one. The convention failed to hit upon any remedy for alleged abuses, and adjourned subject to call.

KANSAS.

Census Report—Population on the First of March 533,373.

ATCHISON, November 13.—Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has just published a statement showing the population of the State, from the census taken on the first of March last. The total population is 528,437. This does not include six frontier counties, from which no returns were made, but where the population is estimated at 4,936, which would make the total population of the State on the first of March last 533,373, an increase of 3,066 since last year. Considering the fact that the grasshopper visitation last fall caused thousands to leave the State for the winter, and that these had not returned in March, the census returns are more favorable than could have been expected.

FIRE RECORD.

Cleveland—$10,000.

CLEVELAND, November 13.—About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of Numsen & Whitney's restaurant, Superior street, causing an estimated damage of $10,000 to the first and part of the second stories of the building. The insurance is about $6,000. The cause is unknown.

Charleston, S. C.—$90,000.

CHARLESTON, November 14.—A fire on King street, last night, destroyed the dry goods store of J. R. Reed & Co, Barnard's photograph gallery and an adjoining building, temporarily occupied by Edwards & Co. as a book and notion house. The loss is estimated at $90,000; insurance $60,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Preparations Completed for the St. Louis Railroad Convention—The Missouri Pacific Receivership.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Arrangements for the National Railroad Convention, to be held here on the 23d inst., are very nearly completed. All the necessary committees have been appointed, and their work is well underway. At a meeting of the General Committee last night, a resolution was adopted declaring that St. Louis does not ask or claim the eastern terminus of the proposed Southern Trans-Continental Railroad, but she does ask that the building of the road shall be secured to some suitable point within the territorial limits of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri or the Indian Territory. She will trust to her commercial and geographical position and to the intelligence and enterprise of her citizens to secure such connection therewith as may be desirable.

The *Times* this morning says Jay Gould, of New York, is one of the principal instigators of a movement to have a receiver appointed for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, his purpose being, it is alleged, to cripple the road, which is a direct competitor of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road, in which he has a large interest. Application for a receiver has been made, but notice has not yet been served on the company. This application, it is said, charges the directors of the Missouri Pacific with fraud and dishonest transactions to benefit themselves, to the injury of the stockholders. The directors, it is alleged, will bring suit for libel against every signer of the application.

Great Storm in Kansas.

OMAHA, November 14.—A most extraordinary storm is reported to have set in along the line of the Union Pacific, west of Green river, last night. Sleet fell in such quantities that the telegraph wires are reported as large around as a man's wrist. Snow to the depth of one foot has fallen at Bitter creek and was still falling at ten this morning. The storm was moving east. Telegraphic communication with points west of Green river has been broken all day to-day. There is no storm east of Laramie City. Trains are running on time.

Heavy Snow Storm in New York.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., November 14.—A heavy snow storm prevails here. Six inches have fallen. At Plattsburgh twelve inches of snow is reported. Fears are entertained of an early close of navigation.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., November 14.—It has been snowing here all day and the storm still continues.

BUFFALO, November 14.—About a foot of snow fell to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

COLUMBIA.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	1,643	Pershing, D.	3,757
		Browne, P.	107
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	3,730	Piollet, D.	3,734
		Pennypacker, P	1,647
Judge—Camp, R	1,598	Scott, D.	3,781
		Harman, P.	39
Senate—Lyons, R	1,534	Allen, D.	3,808
		Tewksberry, P.	58
		Evans, Ind.	1
Com'rs—Sands, R	1,871	McHenry, D.	3,435
Ent, R	896	Harner, D.	3,102
		Roberts, P.	1,647
Treas'r.—Stewart, R	1,545	McReynolds, D	3,845
		Hamilton, P.	1,637
Prothon—Ringler, R	1,706	Zarr, D.	3,705
		Black, P.	51
Reg. & R.—Connor, R	1,694	Jacoby, D.	3,728
		Baldy, P.	132
Aud'o's.—Brown, R	1,681	Kline, D.	3,814
		Wells, P.	1,673
		Appleman, P.	59

YORK.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	5,263	Pershing, D.	8,285
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	5,345	Piollet, D.	8,314
Judge—Kell, R	5,402	Wickes, D.	8,180
Pros. Penn'rson, R	5,330	Link, D.	8,221
Regist'r—Walker, R	5,284	Gerber, D.	8,195
Record'r—McCall, R	5,150	Schmidt, D.	8,461
Com.—Wells, R	5,332	Kollet, D.	8,288
Treas.—Ebert, R	5,292	Frey, D.	8,288
Com—Undercoffler, R	5,329	Platt, D.	8,145
Surveyor, R	4,639	Pfaltzgroff, D.	7,817
Clerk—Wallace, R	5,348	Firestone, D.	8,216
Dir. Poor—Beard, R	5,347	Miller, D.	8,145
		Rigert, D.	8,150
Aud.—Stollman, R	4,345	Gross, D.	7,620
	4,272		
Cor.—Thompson, R	5,276	Brierly, D.	8,323

WYOMING.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	1,355	Pershing, D.	1,610
		Browne, P.	164
S Treas.—Rawle, R	1,361	Piollet, D.	1,561
		Pennypacker, P	147
Sheriff—Vose, R	1,572	Carter, D.	1,608
Prothon—Ringler, R	1,577

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We learn that an effort will be made with the Governor, in a day or two, in behalf of the appointment of GEORGE SHIRAS, Jr., Esq., of this city, as Attorney General of the State; and we sincerely hope it may succeed.

Mr. SHIRAS stands among the first men at our bar, and has earned for himself a very high reputation as a sound lawyer and eloquent advocate. We regard him as the equal, in point of legal ability, of any of the men who have been named for the place; and his character as a man of integrity cannot be questioned. His appointment will be heartily recommended by all the members of the bar, the judges of our several courts, and all the business men of the city; and no man could have a higher or better indorsement.

We trust the Governor will take into earnest consideration the facts that will be presented him in favor of the appointment of Mr. SHIRAS, and we assure him that the appointment, if made, will reflect great credit upon his administration. The State will, in that event, have a law officer of whom she will have a right to feel proud, and the lamented DIMMICK will have a successor worthy of him in all possible respects.

CROSSING AT GRADE.

In the eagerness to construct railroads in this country, the necessity for guarding against accidents by crossing at grade was lost sight of, and is still resolutely kept out of view from an unwillingness to grapple with a difficulty so great. Every now and then a fearful accident occurs at such crossings, and the public mind is shocked and disturbed thereby; but no one is bold enough to step forward and propose the only adequate remedy—an absolute prohibition of such crossings.

There are two places in this city—at the crossing of the Pan Handle road at Second and Try streets, and at the crossing of the Fort Wayne road on Penn avenue—where danger is imminent at every hour of the day; and the fact that the danger is constantly escaped by extra vigilance does not diminish the danger itself. Some of these days the community will be startled with the details of some horrid slaughter at these points, at which we will all shudder and pass on, hoping that, some time or other, the wisdom of precaution against such accidents will be allowed to prevail.

But the danger is not confined to those two points. It is to be found on Liberty street, on Federal and Anderson streets, Allegheny, at East Liberty, at Wilkinsburg, and at a thousand other points along the lines of all the railroads. It is not a mere local danger. It extends all over the Union; and wherever there is a railroad there are also numerous crossings, at which every man who crosses the track in a vehicle, on foot or on horseback, takes his life in his hands, and runs the risk of being cut down. If he escapes the first peril of the kind he encounters, he feels thankful; but if he succeeds in escaping frequently and constantly, as he probably will, the sense of danger will leave him, and he will continue his crossings, indifferent to it, until the fateful moment comes when he forgets it altogether, and is whirled out of existence in the twinkling of an eye. The danger is now so common, and the escapes from it so general, that it has come to be disregarded except by those who are more than usually cautious and timid.

The fact that the accidents from this cause are comparatively few is not to be used as an argument for continuing it. The danger still remains, constant and imminent; and a constant danger is a constant menace to the public safety. A danger that can be prevented, yet is not, is a public reproach. There is no good reason why *any* accidents should occur from such a cause; and if the laws do not provide against them, the makers of the laws are justly responsible for whatever loss of life results from their ommission to guard against it. They cannot get rid of this responsibility any too soon, either for their own good or that of the public.

It has been found perfectly practicable to carry all crossings either over or under the railroad tracks, in Europe, and it is just as practicable here. The cost of bridging over or tunneling under a railroad may be heavy in some instances; but the lives of the community are worth much more than the cost of such prevention. It is expensive, also, to guard against pestilence and other disasters, sometimes; but the expense is not considered an objection in such cases, and should not be in this. The crossings of public thoroughfares should be safe to those who use them, instead of being mantraps and pitfalls. The highways are made for the public convenience; and woe unto those who, by withholding the needed mandatory legislation, render them public nuisances.

ACCORDING to the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* the threatened legal campaign against the Brooklyn ring, for the purpose of compelling them to make restitution to the city treasury, is not mere newspaper talk. It is fact, and the proof of it is that the Attorney General has already taken the necessary preliminary steps to bring the defendants into court. The process may be a protracted and tedious one, but if the result be the same as that which crowned the suits against the TWEED ring, justice will be vindicated at last.

THE New York *Times*, in its criticism of LONGFELLOW'S new poem. "The Masque of Pandora," quotes the following as "fine and significant in thought," but extremely lame in its last line, which is overloaded with syllables:

"We leave the to thy vacant dreams, and all
The silence and the sublime of thought,
The endless bitterness of unbelief,
The loneliness of existence without love."

It seems strange that the poet did not here improve the chance afforded for alliteration, and render this last line—

"The loneliness of living without love."

REV. DR. MANNING, of the London Religious Tract Society, is authority for the statement that, on a recent visit to Palestine, he met a body of Mormon evangelists who said they had been thither to "spy out the land," and see whether it was adapted to the wants of the Saints. It is to be hoped they found it all they expected. This country would be extremely delighted if the Mormons would go off in a body to Palestine or any other place that suits them better.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT POTTER recommends that, hereafter, the business of framing the designs for public buildings be taken away from that office altogether. The suggestion is a good one; and if he could hit upon some plan for checking the raids for new public buildings he would be a public blessing.

WILLIAM B. MANN was, on Saturday, elected Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, seven of the twelve judges voting for him.

"SWEET are the uses of adversity." The Democratic papers are now engaged in pleading earnestly for harmony.

THE exports from Philadelphia for the week ending on Friday aggregated in value $490,340.

PERSONAL.

It is said that Gen. Fitz Henry Warren has been taken to the Retreat at Hartford, because of a mental illness from which it is feared he cannot recover.

Mother Stewart, the leader in the Ohio temperance crusade, has been invited by the temperance men of England to visit that country and begin a similar movement.

Secretary Belknap is described as brusque and business like, "a man with a head full of pigeon holes, in which he has filed away in their proper order every event in his memory."

The Nizam of Hyderabad, aged eight, can't meet Wales because his legs swell, because his mother's got the scrofula and his grandmother's got the measles. Why don't they all go to the Hot Springs?

When Kaiser Wilhelm was visiting Victor Emanuel in Italy the other day, the two royal old fellows dined every day from a service of silver and Sevres porcelain, and washed their dainty viands down with Tokay wine 15 years old. A royal business visit is not without its charms.

Mrs. Livermore has been telling the people of Wilmington all about Wendell Phillips. It appears that gentleman gave up all to watch beside her whom he called wife, and hum in her ear, with his beautiful voice, the youthful love songs with which she had once won his heart. This touching picture moved the audience to tears.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is lecturing in different places upon "The Thirty-sixth Congress." He introduces personal descriptions and reminiscences of some of the men of that body, including Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglass, Thaddeus Stevens and Jefferson Davis. Mr. Anthony is the only survivor of the Thirty-sixth Congress who has remained in continuous service.

On the 2d of October, 1839, Daguerre took his first picture in public—before many of the members of the Society of Fine Arts. It represented that part of the Tuileries known as the Pavilion Flora, and was taken from the Quai Voltaire, on the other bank of the Seine. It has been presented to the French Conservatory as an interesting record of art and of Paris of the past. The Tuileries is in ashes, and although but thirty-six years have passed, changes have come so quickly in art that the younger generation scarcely know what Daguerre means.

STATE NEWS.

There were fifteen deaths in Reading, last week.

Philadelphia boys shoot each other's eyes out with air guns.

Dr. W. N. Truxall is now editor of the Brownsville *Clipper*.

The cattle disease is rapidly abating in the Eastern counties.

Harrisburg sets its tramps to "threshing stones" on the highways.

Eighty-three births in Harrisburg in October. The deaths numbered thirty-eight.

The body of an unknown man was found in the canal at Harrisburg on the 5th inst.

Susquehanna has its origin from "So-as-que-han-nunk"—a crooked or winding river.

A new bank with a capital stock of $50,000 is to be started at Edinboro, Crawford county.

It is estimated that $14,459,765 20 will be required to run the city government of Philadelphia, next year.

Last month 608 permits were granted in Philadelphia for the erection of new dwellings, stores and improvements.

Twins—a boy and girl—born in Reading, a few days ago, weighed fifteen and four-teen and three quarters pounds.

In October there were fifty-five births and seventeen deaths in Allentown. Births for the year to November 1, 573.

S. H. Rhodes, of West Salem township, Mercer county, has a cow from which he made forty pounds of butter in twenty-eight days in October.

Edward LaRue, a Stroudsburg somnambulist, jumped from a third story window to the ground, one night recently, and escaped without serious injury.

The Norristown *Herald* says Montgomery county complains of a scarcity of water, and ascribes this scarcity to the wholesale destruction of forests.

Thomas King, Esq., of Smethport, has been appointed Sheriff by Governor Hartranft, to fill the unexpired term of the late M. N. Powell, of McKean county.

There is on exhibition at the office of the West Chester *Record* a turnip weighing nine pounds and a half. It was raised in Westtown township, Chester county.

A minister of the Reformed Church, lately stationed at Hazelton, has been deposed for gambling and drunkenness. He was a proselyte from the Jewish faith.

Edward S. Potteiger, a Reading boy of sixteen, committed suicide on the 9th inst. by hanging himself. A sudden attack of illness is supposed to have been the cause.

Jerry Osborne, an aged and indigent man of Factoryville, Luzerne county, hung himself in the woods near that place some time last week. His body was discovered on Monday.

The Oxford *Press* says that a new disease among cattle has made its appearance in Southern Lancaster county. It attacks them in the throat and prevents their eating or drinking.

A Harrisburg cat recently rode ninety miles up the Cumberland Valley on the truck of a baggage car. She sings as sweetly now as ever, and is awaiting an engagement in Hagerstown, Md.

A man in Reading attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife on the 8th inst., but in his cowardice he was arrested, and in his cell he tried to bite open an artery in his arm. He was "inflated" with whisky.

George Reidenbecker, of Honesdale, aged seventy, tried to commit suicide at a hotel in Scranton, on the 8th inst., by opening an artery in his leg, but was discovered in time to save his life.

A young man named Andrew O'Connell threw himself under the wheels of a coal train at Carbondale, Luzerne county, on the 8th inst., and was crushed into a shapeless mass. Tally another for whisky.

James Tweed, who represented himself as a nephew of Boss Tweed, lately worked in a colliery in Northumberland county. He slipped off without paying his "boarding' missus," of course! What could you expect?

The Parker *Daily* asserts that Sweeny Bros., machinists and junk dealers, of that place, are the owners of the largest junk yard in America. They have, it says, material lying on every vacant space in the ground between Pittsburgh and Oil City. That's a pretty extensive story, any way.

The real estate in Philadelphia is valued for assessment, by the Board of Revision, at $585,408,705; household furniture, $6,794,479; horses and cattle, $2,423,529; pleasure carriages, $786,666; cars, $547,600; money at interest, $35,243,985; gold watches, 13,975; silver and other watches, 492.

An Abingtonian Granger went to a turkey shoot last week, and carried off as prizes six large turkeys. With much show of hospitality he invited his friends to a turkey supper. She shoot was not public, and the turkeys belonged to a neighbor. Is the point visible?—*Scranton Times.*

A sign in West Chester contains the legend: "Oysters paned, stude and fride." If the bivalves served up at that shop are as far from "right" as the spelling of the hotch who got up the sign, those who eat them will be apt to be more severely pained than the oysters themselves.

John Thompson, of Farmington, Tioga county, who lost a pair of spectacles while digging potatoes four years ago, and had plowed and harrowed the field three times since, found them a few days ago embedded in an early rose potato, which had so grown around them as to hold them in the position in which spectacles are worn.

In the Roman Catholic churches in Scranton, on Sunday last, the new Irish secret society, the "Sacred Order of United Irishmen Redivivi," was formally excommunicated, in accordance with the papal bull issued against all orders of its character. Father McNamara, the founder of the society, is fierce in his denunciation of the Catholic bishops and clergy.

A wealthy farmer of Northampton is ambitious of fame for the possession of generosity. His most recent act was to complain against a boy fourteen years of age for stealing from him three quarters of a pint of corn, which the boy fed to his chickens. The boy's name is Edward Smith, and he lives in the neighborhood of Shimer, at whose instance he now lies in jail without bail.

The Columbia *Courant* says: A young, beautiful and tender-hearted young lady in Kitchen Town, went down in the kitchen a few days since, closed the oven doors and built a big fire in the kitchen stove; and then putting on her sun bonnet went over to a neighbors to have a little talk. When she returned the stove was roaring nicely and in the oven was a baked cat and six little kittens.

During the recent storm the water rose to an unprecedented height in the Erie harbor. The *Gazette* says the water rose to a level with the Anchor Line dock, and that is usually about three feet above the water is usually about three feet above the water line. The waves washed up on the railroad track. Portions of the public dock have been washed out by the heavy sea. The surf could be plainly seen breaking over the narrow strip of land at the head of the bay, five miles distant.

TURKISH BARBARISM.

Horrible Persecution of the Christian Rebels of Turkey.

The *Nord* publishes a most remarkable document, which purports to have been addressed to Mgr. Michel, Archbishop of Belgrade, Metropolitan of Servia and President of the Committee of Relief, to the wounded Herzegovinians, their wives and children. It is written by the delegate of the committee in Croatia and Dalmatia. It is replete with interest and reads thus:

After receiving the instructions of Your Eminence and your approbation of my plan, I left Belgrade on September 10th on the steamer which was going up the river Save. This route offered this advantage: The Save, during its great est length, forms the frontier between Croatia and Bosnia, and that is the line of passage of the Christian families who flee for refuge to Austrian territory. My object was to meet some of these families and endeavor to gather information from them. Sisseg from Brod, I went to nearly every station along the Austrian side. Everywhere I found the unhappy Christians who had been compelled to leave their burning villages, their homes and all they possessed in the world. A few had been able to bring some cattle, but the majority barely escaped with their lives. Their extreme fatigue increased the horrors recently encountered, the great uncertainty of their future and the anguish they suffered in thinking of the fate of their sons and brothers, of their husbands and fathers who had perished or were then condemned to death. These emotions were augmented by the sight of Turkish soldiers on the opposite side of the river, and even upon our steamer, to the noise of the frequent firing and more so by the sight of battle between Turks and Herzegovinians near Gradiska.

THE ROUTE OF THE REFUGEES.

The Save leaves the Turkish frontier near Jassenovatz, and runs entirely through Austrian territory. According to the information I gathered, the refugees were, for the most part, established along the Unna and in the triangle formed by Doubitza, Kostainitza and Petrinia. This was why I preferred to leave the steamer and go through these localities. Landing at Jassenovatz at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, I had to trudge for two hours before I could get a carriage to take me to Doubitza. During the whole of my journey I saw the refugees fleeing from the other side of the Unna in boats and swimming in the water. Every now and then a body of Turks appeared following the insurgent families and shooting at them after they had taken to the water. The rifle balls often reached the middle of the river, and several fell right across our path. With the aid of my field-glass, I saw a boat full of women and children which seemed to be sinking. This was confirmed to me at Agram, and also another accident. The same day a large boat, containing a crowd of people which had been attacked, reached the Austrian shore with many of the people wounded, and half filled with blood.

HEADLESS BODIES IN THE UNNA.

From the steamer nine headless human bodies were seen floating in the river near Sviniar, between Brod and Gradiska. Above Doubitza I saw one hundred of these headless trunks, many of which were females, judging by the dress. The inhabitants tell me that for several days there were so many dead bodies upon the river that the air was perfectly laden with the sickly odor arising from them. Owing partly to the strong complaints of the inhabitants, supported by representations of the Austrian Government, the Turks do not throw so many dead bodies in the river now. I was desirous of having these trunks fished out and decently interred, and I decided to go to Turkish Kostainitza to secure the object, notwithstanding the advice and prayers of the inhabitants who accompanied me to the bridge, one-half of which belongs to Austria, the other half to Turkey. I was received politely enough, but the general aspect of affairs left me without the faintest hope of success. I simply had a long conversation with the Turkish officers, the suggestion that, in the interest of the inhabitants of the Turkish village, it would be desirable the bodies be collected at some point and burned. They replied that the number of trunks was too small to create an epidemic.

Not a Christian was left in Turkish Kostainitza, and nothing remained but the charred remains of their dwellings. At the other side of the bridge, in Austrian Kostainitza, I found the wounded who were being cared for by the village physician. This was the principal way the Bosnian refugees escaped, but most of them have been received into the interior because they were in danger, not only from the rifle balls that constantly fall in the village, but also from the attacks of the bandits, of whose proclivities the Austrians were well aware by the Turkish Government. From Kostainitza I went to several other villages where the refugees had gone, and finally arrived at Petrinia, where barracks had been erected for them.

THIRTY THOUSAND HOMELESS REFUGEES.

According to the estimate of the authorities the number of refugees reaches (or nearly so) 20,000. The committee of Aram think the number will reach 30,000, and would rather give credence to the figures of the officials; but there are many things to consider in this matter. The Commandant told me that 20,000 was but an approximate estimate. At Kostainitza everybody, including the military officers, believe that more than 20,000 have passed through here. At Petrinia, and in other localities, I was told by medical men that the number of fugitives would reach at least 26,000. It is incontestable that the persecutions of this outbreak exceed our worst apprehensions, as whole towns have been depopulated and the inhabitants murdered and ruined—beyond all precedent in these regions.

MURDER BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Ragusa writes as follows:

"As to minor affairs, I have just assisted in the *denouement* of a brutal murder committed on the frontier by a detachment of Turkish regulars who form the *cordon* where the Trebinje road crosses the frontier. Some peasants having brought in the news that an Italian, supposed volunteer, had been murdered and decapitated at that point, the correspondent of the *Le Temps* and myself, accompanied by a Turkish official, went yesterday morning to the locality to investigate. We learnt from an Austrian subject, who is employed with several others from Gravosa, Austria, to guard the supply of flour at the frontier, that a young man who spoke Italian, and represented himself as one of the Italian volunteers, and who had been in the camp seven days, could not endure the hardships, and was desirous of returning home. We learned subsequently the additional particulars that he spent one of the guard on the Austrian side of the frontier and offered to sell his rifle to him. The Austrian concluded the bargain, took the rifle, and asked the Italian to come up to the guard house and get the money. There two of the Turkish soldiers saw him and took him up to the block-house, and after questioning him through the Austrian custodian, offered him hospitality and a supper, and treated him with apparent kindness; but presently killed him, cut off his head and threw the body out on the hillside. He went with us to show where the body lay. We found it lying in a cleft of rocks, with a quantity of stones piled over it, showing only the right hand and one foot, the latter with two great yataghan or sword slashes across it, apparently made during life. We removed the stones and uncovered the body far enough to see that it had a bayonet wound in the side, and that the head was cut off close to the shoulders, as if it had been done by a downward cut while he was standing."

THE New York *Herald* forcibly argues from the action of the Democratic Canal Board in reinstating Engineers Yates and Babcock that the Democratic party has turned its back upon Governor Tilden, and will no longer support him in his attempt to reach the White House by way of the Erie Canal. It thinks his own partisans in the Legislature will desert him entirely this winter, and that the Republicans, instead of acting upon the developments and conclusions of the Governor's partisan canal commission, will base all reform legislation upon the report of the joint legislative investigating committee, headed by Hon. F. W. Seward. The *Herald* concludes its article as follows:

A Republican Legislature will prefer to take all the credit of reform measures to itself, and the result likely to be that Governor Tilden has beaten the bush for the Republican party to catch the bird. The Democrats of the Legislature will act during the winter with reference to the choice of delegates to the National Convention, and as the action of the Canal Board shows that Governor Tilden has not the unanimous support of his party in this State, there is no hazard of predicting that a strong effort will be made by his Democratic enemies to thwart his Presidential aspirations.

IT is understood that the Joint Committee of our Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will report that the constitutionality of the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is only for the decision of the courts, and not for the committee of the Legislature; and they recommend that the evidence taken in the case be submitted to the Attorney General for his examination. The committee condemns the policy by which such enormous profits have been granted by the Legislature, but think that, as all other companies carrying anthracite coal had these great powers granted to them there was no good reason why they should be withheld from the Reading. The committee think that the coal combination has not been injurious to the public, and that if it should become detrimental hereafter the law can be resorted to to remedy it.

Fruits of Republicanism. Kansas is only fourteen years old, but she receives and sends out more letters and newspapers than the entire State of Missouri, St. Louis included, which is forty years older.

BEAVER, PA.

New Court House—Beaver College and Musical Institute—General Kilpatrick's Lecture—Visit to the Art Gallery of Wm. P. Townsend, Esq.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., November 12, 1875.

At no season of the year to the inhabitants do the inhabitants of this "Saints' Rest" look with more commiseration upon the denizens of your "Smoky City" than during these bright autumn days which we are just now enjoying so much. The last few days, so bright and so beautiful, so favorable for rambles over our beautiful hills, and these brilliant moonlight evenings so suggestive of leisurely strolls we are enjoying beyond measure.

This weather is particularly favorable for the work on our new court house, the first story of which is now nearly completed. At this point the walls are to be covered and the work rest till spring. The structure thus far exhibits the skill and faithfulness of the contractor, Mr. W. M. Keyser, of New Brighton.

The college, under the direction of Dr. Taylor, has never been as flourishing as at present. A boarding department of eighty pupils, in these hard times, is the strongest evidence of the merits of an institution that could be given.

Arrangements is having been made so that our citizens may attend the course of lectures given in New Brighton, several members of the faculty and about thirty of the young ladies of the college availed themselves of the opportunity to hear General Kilpatrick's eloquent lecture on that eloquent subject, "Sherman's March to the Sea."

The General speaks as earnestly as he fought, and while listening to his enthusiastic descriptions you catch his spirit and see before you the dashing charge, or the steady, sturdy advance of the boys in blue that have covered themselves and their commanders with imperishable renown. The description of the taking of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and the battles which followed, and the rolling back of the rebel forces through the persistence of General Grant, sustained by his corps commanders, captured the audience at the very outset of the lecture; nor was the interest suffered to wane during the entire hour and a half occupied in its delivery.

Many thanks are due to Captain Eberhart, of New Brighton, for assuming the responsibility and arranging for this course of lectures.

While in New Brighton, through the kindness Mr. William P. Townsend, the students of the college were permitted to visit his gallery of paintings, collected to a great extent in Europe by Mr. T. himself, who spent some years abroad. Mr. T. stated that he had seen the original of every one of the works of the old masters, of which he had most excellent copies. This gallery is quite extensive, and was evidently selected with rare skill and judgment. The visit will not soon be forgotten, and will give an impetus to the study of art, which is being more and more highly appreciated in the college.

Frederick Douglass is to give the next lecture, to be followed by General Banks and Mrs. Livermore, so that you will see that our course will compare favorably with that offered in any of the cities.

LEX.

Administering Food by Hypodermic Injection.

[From the Pittsburgh Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

C. E., aged fifty-seven, a Hungarian proprietor, has been in the Asylum at Oberdobling since 1868, and for the purpose of suicide has often refused all food, so that for twenty-seven months at a time he had to be daily fed by means of the tube. Of late he has been more inconsistent in his refusals, sometimes eating even abundantly and at others allowing himself to be fed.

On January 18th, however, he began again to absolutely refuse food, and so continued, with the exception of one day, to the 24th, when it was resolved to feed him by the tube as heretofore, but all attempts to pass this proved fruitless, such violent coughing and irritation did it cause. Even when the tube was got into the stomach, the fluid injected was immediately expelled again by its side, so that the whole procedure, inducing so much suffering, proved useless.

As ten days had elapsed without his taking any food, with the exception of some soup once, it was determined to try the subcutaneous injection, under the idea that a slight quantity of nutriment might be so supplied, so as to ward off danger to life, and exert a favorable impression on the patient when he found his resistance unavailing. Olive oil was the substance injected, the syringe employed holding fifteen cubic centimeters. To the syringe was attached a thin canula, or needle, terminated by the canula of an ordinary subcutaneous syringe, so that the movements of the patient did not derange the working of the apparatus.

One or two syringefuls were injected daily; therefore, fifteen to thirty cubic centimeters of oil. As first each syringeful was thrown into five apertures, but afterward into three, or even only two. The oil passed, drop by drop, out of the canula, so that at first an hour, and afterward half an hour, was occupied in the emptying of each syringe. This slow procedure rendered the injection painless, and prevented reaction, which, in the past, was caused when the injection was made too rapidly, or too much fluid thrown into one spot. Most of the injections were made in the food, and at first unfelt. Its effect was produced upon the patient's moral condition, so that he partially abandoned his opposition to food.

Thus, during eight days, he completely fasted during nine, ate voluntarily during ten, and was supported by the injections during the other twenty. It was not possible to see him, but his general appearance was not changed for the worse. With some occasional exceptions, when the injections were resumed, the patient gradually abandoned his insistence, and at last ate in a natural way, the experiment lasting altogether about two months. The chloroform odor, characteristic of fasting persons, disappeared soon after the first injection.

In Kentucky the public fund for the education of colored children amounts to thirty-nine cents a year for each pupil. If the Democrats gave the negro a forty cent education he would know more than themselves.

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As contrasted with fortuitous charlatanism, well-merited success is less frequent than it ought to be. Puffery, blatant assertion and coined recommendations, too often, for instance, give an ephemeral popularity to medicinal compounds intrinsically worthless, at the expense of really deserving remedies, and to the great detriment of the public. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic alterative which has achieved one of the best merited and most signal successes in the history of proprietary nostrums generally. Its dividends may be applied to the additional premium for each year, on policies of the insurances. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at life rates.*

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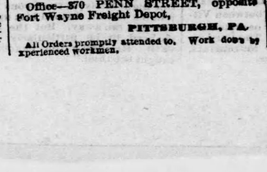

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 13, 1875.

The week closed upon a quiet and steady money market with the banks in a sound, conservative condition, well able to care for the needs of their customers, to which most of them are confining their discount operations. The demand from outside borrowers is not very large, and the result is that while the banks are moving cautiously, nearly all the first-class paper offering is, in one way or other, taken by lenders. Rates of discount are steady as formerly quoted. The supply of exchange to-day was still rather inadequate to the requirements of business, but the situation in that respect was somewhat better than in the two previous days. Nothing new occured in local stocks and securities of any importance. We give the closing quotations for gold and Government securities as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Gold	114½	114¾	5-20's, '65, c.n.	119¾	119¾
6's, 1881, r	121½	122¾	5-20's, '65, c.n.	119¾	119¾
6's, 1881, c	122½	123	5-20's, '67, r	121¾	122
5-20's, 1862, r	114½	115	5-20's, '67, c	121¾	122
5-20's, 1862, c	114½	115	5-20's, '68, c	121¾	121¾
5-20's, 1864, r	114½	10-40's, r	115½	116	
5-20's, 1864, c	114½	10-40's, c	117	117¼	
5-20's, '65, r	119¾	119¾	10-40's, r	114¾	115
5-20's, '65, c	119¾	119¾	10-40's, c	115½	116
5-10's, '65, r m.	119¾	119¾	Currency 6's	123½	124½

—The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending November 13, 1875:

Exchanges	$4,680,698 82
Balances	773,375 24
Total	$5,496,074 06
Previous week	5,176,371 73

—The abstract of the reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks of the United States on Friday, October 1st, compares with the preceding report of June 30th, as follows:

RESOURCES.	Oct. 1, 1875.	June 30, 1875.
Loans and discounts	$686,360,851	$688,500,671
Overdrafts	4,468,484	4,125,607
U. S. bonds for circ'n	370,321,700	368,127,900
U. S. bonds for deposits	14,150,000	14,150,000
U. S. bonds on hand	13,999,950	12,745,950
Other stocks, bonds, etc.	33,705,048	32,008,387
Due from reserve agents	88,586,259	84,788,993
Due from national banks	47,928,750	48,351,886
Due from State b'nks, etc	11,363,786	11,625,647
Real estate, etc	22,266,647	22,206,015
Current expenses, etc	7,341,218	4,962,498
Premiums paid	12,259,875	12,722,987
Checks and cash items	12,775,872	13,361,281
Exch'gs for cl'ng house	25,142,883	33,294,961
Bills of other nat. banks	3,121,201	3,121,961
Fractional currency	2,305,541	2,620,594
Specie	25,892,229	24,884,407
Legal tender notes	26,863,731	27,492,955
U. S. certificates of dep't	2,000,000	2,000,000
5 per cent. redemp. fund	16,223,182	16,223,911
Due from U. S. Treas'r	1,457,766	1,274,370
Total	$1,982,269,367	$1,913,239,391

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	$361,829,760	$351,588,560
Surplus fund	124,107,699	120,699,699
Undivided profits	52,180,104	48,964,953
Nat. bank notes out'g'g	318,399,275	308,148,460
State bank notes out'g'g	783,441	783,441
Dividends unpaid	4,003,340	6,195,959
Individual deposits	992,529,409	967,878,455
United State deposits	6,367,531	6,774,325
Deposits of U. S. officers	1,271,350	1,271,350
Due to national banks	122,810,631	103,914,328
Due to State banks, etc	36,788,150	35,475,284
Bills re-discounted	8,234,533	6,436,414
Bills payable	5,000,234	5,000,234
Total	$1,982,269,367	$1,913,239,391
Number of banks	2,067	2,076

The changes made during the time intervening between the two reports, while not very marked or important, show the results of a returning activity in business. The increase in the number of banks is eleven, and the increase in capital and surplus is $3,447,585 12, while the circulation has only increased $202,000 00. On the other hand the loans and discounts have been swelled by the sum of $11,713,-079 52, showing an increased use of funds by the mercantile classes. In a like manner the items of deposits with reserve agents and other banks show a slight average decrease. The position of the banks in reference to reserve on October 1st, while not so strong as at the preceding statement, shows a strength that is practically unassailable. As we shall hereafter devote some space to a more exhaustive examination of the reserve, we will not go into that subject more fully at present.

—The much talked of advance in freight rates has been announced on so much of the business as is included in westward shipments from New York, and the advance schedule goes into effect on Monday morning. So far as the rates announced are concerned, the advance is not so great as expected, and virtually amounts to a restoration of the tariff in force prior to the inauguration of the railroad war a year ago. An examination of the schedule will show that the rates on westward bound merchandise to Pittsburgh are not unfavorable to the interests of this city, a fact which she owes to the existence of competing lines from the seaboard. The lesson is plain, that to gain an equally favorable position in reference to to freights from the West, Pittsburgh capitalists and business men must bend their energies to the speedy opening of a competing line in that direction.

It is to be hoped that the new schedule will prove satisfactory to all concerned. Railway authorities have been asserting for the past year that the ruling rates were unremunerative and must sooner or later result in the bankruptcy of the competing companies. How far this assertion is true, or how far it may be seasoned with the qualifying calculations of watered stocks, bonds issued to credit mobilier construction companies, and other latter day devices for obscuring accurate calculations on this subject, is a point not necessary to discuss here. We copy the dispatch from New York, of to-day's date, relative to the new rates, as follows:

NEW YORK, November 13.—The trunk lines have agreed to advance the rates of freight west on Monday next on the basis of fifty per cent. above those of the past few months. The claim for this advance as put forth by railroad men is that rates are much lower now than they have ever before been at this time of the year, and with the advance there is very little margin for profits when the severe weather sets in. The following is the adopted schedule of rates to the principal points of shipment,

Points of Shipment.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	Special.
Chicago	75	70	60	45	35
Cincinnati	70	64	52	37	31
Cleveland	49	46	39	30	23
Columbus	70	70	48	30	28
Fort Wayne	65	61	52	39	30
Grand Rapids	75	70	60	45	35
Indianapolis	71	69	57	43	33
Louisville	86	81	71	55	44
Logansport	71	66	56	42	33
Milwaukee	75	70	60	45	35
Memphis	120	110	95	72	57
Nashville	109	95	82	63	50
Pittsburgh	45	40	35	30	20
St. Louis	91	91	79	61	49

It is understood that the above advance has not been caused by, nor is it in any way connected with, the recent compact that has been made between the Fort Wayne, Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 13, 1875.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Western Union Tel	75½	75½	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41	40¾	40¾
Panama	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	135	....	....
American Express	....	....	51	....	....
U. S. Express	....	....	....	49¾	....
New York Central	....	....	....	104¾	104¾
Erie	....	....	....	17¾	18
Michigan Central	66¾	....	....	66¾	66¾
Michigan Southern	61¾	62	62	62	61¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & N'thwtrn	38¾	....	....	38¾	38¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	104¾	....
St. Paul, common	36	....	....	36¼	....
Do preferred	65¾	66	65	65¾	....
Wabash, common	....	....	....	48¾	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	18¾	....	19	19	19
Union Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾	75	75
Harlem	....	....	....	132	....
Hannibal & St. Jos.	25¾	....	....	25¾	....
Atlantic & Pacific, pref'd.	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	20	20¼
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	102	102¼
South Carolina, Ap'l	31	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, May	31	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	102¾	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50½
Reading	....	....	57½
United Co's of N. J	....	133	....
Oil Creek	11¾	11¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62¾
Allegheny Valley	92	93	....
Central Transp'n Co	....	47	....
Empire Transp'n Co	....	51¾	....
N. C. and St. L. m. b.	....	76½	....

—The following review of the New York money and stock market for the past week is furnished by Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The general tone of the stock market has been firmer during the week, and everywhere we find evidence of improvement, not, in the stock markets, but in nearly every avenue of our commercial interest there is a decidedly better feeling. The latest reports of earnings of our roads show a decided increase, and there has been a healthy movement of currency to the West, for the purpose of moving the crops; and it is beyond question that we have already entered upon a better state of things than has existed for a long time.

There have not been any special features of interest during the week, unless it be, perhaps, the surrender of the release of the Missouri Pacific to its stockholders. Union Pacific has been conspicious for its large advance, which has been engineered solely by the parties controlling the stock.

Ohio and Mississippi has improved, on reported increase of earnings, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern stock have each advanced for a similar reason.

Western Union Telegraph was temporarily depressed by a rumor that this company would probably pay 1¼ per cent. quarterly dividend instead of 2 percent. but on inquiry of the directors we find that no such step has even been contemplated, and are glad to report for this company a steadily increasing business. Money is in rather better demand at 5@6 per cent. call.

—The New York bank statement shows a further decline in the legal tender average by reason of continued currency shipments to the Northwest, to supply the pork packing demand and to the south for cotton, the pork packing demand from the Southwest not having yet set in. The loss of $2,300,000 in legal tenders is qualified by a gain of $1,198,900 gold, so that the total reserves is down $1,198,100; the reduction in liabilities—deposits and circulation—makes the loss of surplus reserve only $540,125. The banks now holding $8,787,975 against 49,077,200 last week. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Differences.
Loans	$276,355,800	$273,881,600	Dec. $2,674,200
Specie	13,245,500	14,409,400	Inc. 1,163,900
Legal tenders	31,314,500	48,054,300	Dec. 2,260,200
Deposits	221,381,000	218,807,300	Dec. 2,423,700
Circulation	18,038,400	18,145,100	Inc. 103,700

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Differences.
Reserve	$44,559,900	$63,363,900	Dec. $1,195,100
Legal tenders	31,314,500	48,054,300	Dec. 2,260,200
Total reserve	$74,560,000	$63,363,900	Dec. $1,195,100
Reserve required against deposits	55,482,800	54,626,825	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$9,077,200	$8,737,075	Dec. $340,125

Upon these figures the reserve of lawful money to deposits is 29 per cent., against 29.09 on 6th instant, 28.66 on October 30, and 27.34 on October 23. After deducting the special deposits from the deposits, there remains a legal tender reserve to depositors payable in currency of 23.86 per cent. against 24.57, 23.31, 25.41 and 27.01 in the preceding statements.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Money easy at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $278,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $505,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Sterling closed dull at 482@483¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, advanced to 114¾ and closed at 114¾. Rates paid for carrying were 2, 1 and 1¾ per cent. per annum; loans also made flat and at 1 per cent. for borrowing.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds quiet in late afternoon dealings. Union Pacific sinking funds sold at 89@89¾ and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds at 87¾. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market was strong and higher at the opening, the advance ranging from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Union Pacific rose from 74 to 75¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 18 to 19¾, Pacific Mail from 41 to 41¾, Northwestern from 38½ to 39, St. Paul from 35¾ to 36¼, preferr d from 65 to 66¾, and Erie from 16¾ to 17¾. Some stocks showed a decline and those making the advance fell back before the close, when the market was weak and lower. Later stocks became quiet and steady, but during the last hour became still lower, under sales to realize profits. Union Pacific fell off 72, Lake Shore to 61¾, Pacific Mail to 40¾, Northwestern to 38¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 17¾, and Missouri Pacific to 18¾. United States Express advanced to 49¾, and closed at 49. The market closed dull but steady. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 177,000 shares, of which 4,525 were Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 3,650 Pacific Mail, 5,400 St. Paul, 22,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 23,000 Western Union, 15,000 Union Pacific and 2,300 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	36¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	66¼
Adams Express	96	Toledo & Wabash	18¾
Wells Fargo Ex	81	Do preferred	37
American Ex	49	Fort Wayne	97
United States Ex	51½	Michigan Central	86
New York Central	104¾	Do preferred	99
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	105¾
Erie preferred	35	Do preferred	104½
Hudson River	135	Ohio & Mississippi	19
Michigan Southern	62¾	Illinois Central	132
Illinois Central	....	Cleveland & Pittsburg	88
Chicago & Rock Island	104¾	Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	134
Pittsburg & Connellsville	82½	Western Union Tel.	75¾

Business during the first weeks of the month was much interfered with by the agitation amongst the coilers for an increase of wages; makers being unwilling to sell with the prospect before them of a rise in coal, and consequently iron, while the successful issue of the men's efforts found in the end the natural course of events bringabout. The earnestness of the close of the shipping season brought a hurry and had recently brought a good many orders in the market, so that purchasers at the moment were pretty well off for work ahead, and prefer to wait, pending a more settled state of affairs, when finished work will command a better price. The policy, however, was not universally adopted, and an anticipation of stiffening prices on quarter day led to some large orders being secured by those who were open to take them. At the quarterly meeting held on the 14th inst., the question of a rise in coal was the chief feature of discussion, but nothing definite was decided upon, and as the men's demand for higher wages has not been met, it being considered by the Coal Owners' Association inexpedient to grant any increase in prices at present. The meeting passed off altogether very quietly. Pigs were sold pretty freely during the week, but were chiefly restricted to them. Makers of finished iron were firm in their quotations, especially for marked bars, and apparently disinclined to do much, although at the same time there was no actual alteration to note. Sheets particularly were in good request. The demand although not for the quantities of late in vogue, is daily improved, and these descriptions show a decided tendency to become dearer. We just hear that Staffordshire coal owners have an advance in coals in contemplation, giving colliers an advance of 3d. per day in wages.

CINCINNATI.

[By I. R. Hall & Co.]

November 13.—We note an improved demand for both foundry and mill iron, prices remaining about the same. Herewith find quotations of pig iron, for week ending this day:

CHARCOAL.	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$25 00@28 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2	21 00@22 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00@22 00—4 mos
Southern brands, No. 1	23 00@24 00—4 mos
Southern brands, No. 2	—4 mos
Virginia No. 1 foundry	24 00@25 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 2 foundry	22 50@23 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, foundry	21 00@22 00—4 mos
STONE COAL AND COKE.	
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$23 00@24 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	23 00—4 mos
Ked short, No. 1	27 00—4 mos
Ked short, forge	25 00—4 mos
American Scotch, No. 1	24 00@25 00—4 mos
COLD BLAST.	
Hanging Rock car whel	$42 00@45 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	32 00@35 00—4 mos
Southern brands, car wheel	30 00@40 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	30 00@35 00—4 mos

NEW YORK.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 13.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake firmer at 23¾@23¾c. Pig iron—Scotch quietat $29 00@30 00; American firm, at $24 00@26 00. Steel quiet and dull. Nails quiet; cut $3 00@3 15; clinch $4 50@5 50.

Coal and Coke at Cincinnati.

Coal—The market is unsettled, owing to the demand of the holders, which is 9c afloat, for Youghiogheny. Our dealers offer 8c, at which sales were made yesterday. It is selling at 12 @13c delivered; Raymond City is nominally 10c afloat and 12c delivered; sales of the Muskingum Valley is selling at 10c on cars, and 12@13c delivered; Hocking Valley, 12c at Dayton, and 14c delivered; Kanawha canal, 12c afloat and 12c delivered; Ohio river, 6c afloat, and 9@10c delivered; Kanawha canel, 16c afloat and 20@22c delivered; Connellsville, 14@15c delivered, and McKeesport 9@11c delivered.

Coke—Manufactured is selling at 8c per bushel at yard, and 10c delivered; gas house, 7c at yard and 9c delivered; Connellsville, 9c at yard, and 13@15c delivered; Connellsville, 14@15c delivered, and McKeesport 9@11c delivered.

Coal at Louisville.

Lump coal is sold as follows: Pittsburgh at 16c; Pine Hill at 15c; Kentucky at 12c; Raymond City at 10c; Coxville, equal to Pittsburgh at 16c; gas coke at 9c; cannel at 20c; anthracite at $10 00@10 50; Pittsburgh afloat 9c; Pomeroy 8c; and Raymond City at 8c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1875.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active but lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 10@1 10¼; No. 2 do $1 07¾ spot; $1 07¾ seller November and the year; No. 3, 92½@92¾c; rejected 79½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 33c bid spot; 51¾c bid seller November; 48¾c bid seller the year; 34c bid seller May. Oats firm; spot or options. Barley quiet but steady; 83¾c spot; 90c seller November. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 68@68½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand at lower rates; $9 10@9 21 on spot; $9 12½ seller December and January; $9 50 seller February. Lard steady with a moderate demand; 11.85c spot; 11.85c seller November; 11.85c seller the year. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 12.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Flour—Less doing and market heavy and lower: receipts 19,000 barrels; superfine Western $5 00@5 50; common to good $5 25@5 65; good to choice $5 70@6 10; white wheat extra $6 15@8 00; extra Ohio $5 40 @7 50; St. Louis $5 00@9 00. Rye flour steady at $4 30@5 40. Cornmeal firm at $3 20@3 85. Wheat dull and slightly in buyers' favor, with only a limited inquiry; No. 2 Chicago, nominally $1 27@1 28; No. 3, $1 15@1 17; choice, new, $1 38@ 1 40; winter red Western, inferior, $1 05; do good $1 22; amber Michigan, old, $1 30; new Michigan $1 40; white Canada in bond $1 40. Rye steady; very choice State 78c. Barley heavy and lower; prime Canada West $1 20. Malt quiet; new Western $1 30. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 17,000 bushels. Oats dull and slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 49,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 44@46c; white Western and State 46@48c. Hay firm at 70c. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 10@25c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¼c. Molasses and rice quiet. Rice firm at 7½@7¾c. Tarpentine steady at 40c. Rosin unchanged. Leather unchanged. Wool steady; domestic fleece firm; quiet at $@50. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet. Middles dull; long clear city 12¾@13c. Lard quiet at 12@12 9-16c. Tallow firm at 8¼@8½c. Whisky steady at $1 10¼.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 13.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; held higher; No. 2 white Wabash at $1 03; do at $1 26; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; amber, spot and seller November, $1 17; seller December $1 21; seller February $1 27. Corn firm; demand moderate; No. 2 spot or options. Barley quiet but steady; 83¾c spot; 90c seller November. Rye steady at 68c. Clover unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 07.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—Hogs firm, but about 10c lower on best grades; common light and the coarse fat stock 25@50c lower than the month. There has been a fair amount of business doing with the Stock, which will, no doubt, be encouraged by low prices, provided that freights can be had. The latter, however, is not apparently very firm, and there is some talk of an advance. The downward tendency of prices has so far been unchecked, and the quotations of to-day as given above, are the lowest that have been reached this season. It will out special feature, and we see no immediate prospect of an improvement. There has been a corresponding decline in cattle, and we have to chronicle a dull market for these also, operations being confined to the supply of a month ago. Makers of Bessemer pig iron appear to be well off for orders for the remainder of the year, and do not seem inclined to extend their engagements much further ahead at present prices.

Marriott and Irvin.—The nearest quotations we can give are:

	October 29, 1875.			October 30, 1874.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Welsh bars	7	15	0	8	12½	0
Staffordshire bars	8	10	0	9	10	0
Staffordsh'e hoops	9	15	0	10	10	0
Staffords'e sheets	11	0	0	12	10	0

The following are the exports:

	Month ended Sept. 30.			
	1875. Tons.		1874. Tons.	
To United States	3,001		2,507	
To other countries	30,250		42,060	
	9 months ended Sept. 30.			
	1875. Tons.		1874. Tons.	
To United States	38,871		8,737	
To other countries	239,221		348,737	

Business during the first weeks of the month was much interfered with by the agitation amongst the coilers for an increase of wages; makers being unwilling to sell with the prospect before them of a rise in coal, and consequently iron, while the successful issue of the men's efforts found in the end the natural course of events bringabout. The earnestness of the close of the shipping season brought a hurry and had recently brought a good many orders in the market, so that purchasers at the moment were pretty well off for work ahead, and prefer to wait, pending a more settled state of affairs, when finished work will command a better price. The policy, however, was not universally adopted, and an anticipation of stiffening prices on quarter day led to some large orders being secured by those who were open to take them. At the quarterly meeting held on the 14th inst., the question of a rise in coal was the chief feature of discussion, but nothing definite was decided upon, and as the men's demand for higher wages has not been met, it being considered by the Coal Owners' Association inexpedient to grant any increase in prices at present. The meeting passed off altogether very quietly. Pigs were sold pretty freely during the week, but were chiefly restricted to them. Makers of finished iron were firm in their quotations, especially for marked bars, and apparently disinclined to do much, although at the same time there was no actual alteration to note. Sheets particularly were in good request. The demand although not for the quantities of late in vogue, is daily improved, and these descriptions show a decided tendency to become dearer. We just hear that Staffordshire coal owners have an advance in coals in contemplation, giving colliers an advance of 3d. per day in wages.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—River 16 feet 10 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and damp.

CAIRO, November 14.—Arrived—Cons Millar, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Red Cloud, Evansville. Departed—Arlington and Carrie V. Koontz, New Orleans; Silverthorn, Memphis; Belle of Memphis and Cons Millar, Memphis; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. River 41 feet 4 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 48.

MEMPHIS, November 14.—Weather cloudy and warm. River rose 4 inches. Arrived—Rosa Miller, Arkansas river. Departed—Fanny Tatum, Vicksburg; Scudder, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—Weather cool. Arrived—Big Foot, Pittsburgh; Glasgow, Charles Morgan and Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati. Departed—Big Foot, New Orleans; Glasgow, Evansville; Minnesota, Cincinnati. River rising. 8 feet in canal and 6 feet on falls.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Salt Valley	Sanford	Pittsburgh.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Market Boy	Porter	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet six inches and stationary.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Ironton.....Salt Valley.....Sanford 3 P. M.
St. Louis.....Ironsides.....Gray 4 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Wyoming	November 16...Liverpool.
Russia	November 17...Liverpool.
State of Indiana	November 17...Glasgow.
Saevia	November 18...Hamburg.
City of New York	November 20...Liverpool.
Britannic	November 20...Liverpool.
Egypt	November 20...Liverpool.
Rhein	November 20...Liverpool.
Idaho	November 23...Liverpool.
Bothnia	November 24...Liverpool.
Werra	November 24...Bremen.
Gellert	November 25...Hamburg.
City of Chester	November 27...Liverpool.
Germanic	November 27...Liverpool.
France	November 27...Havre.
California	November 27...Glasgow.
Montana	November 30...Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

State of Nevada	November 17...Liverpool.
Ohio	November 18...Liverpool.
Newfoundland	November 20...Liverpool.
Vaderland	November 25...Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 14, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water and changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'WW'R	CHANGE DIRE'N OF T'DENCY		STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	WIND.	
Brownsv'le	1	9	....	....	N. W.	Cloudy.
Confluence	1	0	—0	1	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cumberland	2	0	—0	1	W.	Cloudy.
Hermann	2	8	—1	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Lexington	3	6	....	....	S. E.	Fair.
Marietta	4	10	....	....	S. E.	Fair.
Morgantown	2	9	—0	6	S. W.	Cloudy.
Paducah	5	0	—0	2	N.	Clear.
St. Joseph	4	6	—0	1	E.	Rainy.
Chattan'ga	6	—5	—2	1	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	4	6	—0	6	W.	Clear.
Jonesville	6	6	10	6	N. E.	Cloudy.
Brunswick	....	....	....	....	....	....

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 14, 1875.

River 6 feet 2 inches and falling slowly Weather cloudy; thermometer 42 at 5 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 14, 1875.

River 4 feet and falling. Weather cloudy.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., November 14, 1875.

River 2 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 52.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 14, 1875.

River 7 feet 3 inches and rising. Departed—Salt Valley, Exchange, Carrie Brooks and E. H. Durfee, Pittsburgh.. Weather cloudy and cool.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—River 16 feet 10 inches and rising. Weather cloudy and damp.

CAIRO, November 14.—Arrived—Cons Millar, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Red Cloud, Evansville. Departed—Arlington and Carrie V. Koontz, New Orleans; Silverthorn, Memphis; Belle of Memphis and Cons Millar, Memphis; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. River 41 feet 4 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 48.

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For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Salt Valley	Sanford	Pittsburgh.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Market Boy	Porter	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet six inches and stationary.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Ironton.....Salt Valley.....Sanford 3 P. M.
St. Louis.....Ironsides.....Gray 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet six inches and abouta stand. We had a mild rain all night and up to noon on Sunday. Should the rain have been general a rise must be near at hand. Our special dispatches will informer the reader what was going on at headwaters.

THE Captain's name of the Shippers' Own is Strong.

THE new Great Republic will have steel boilers.

ABOUT the freight of the steamer Salt Valley is 50 tons of pig iron.

THE steamer E. H. Durfee, Captain Mason, will load for St. Louis.

GOLDEN RULE is the name of Captain O. P. Shinkle's new steamer.

CAPTAIN JOHN CANNON has returned to New Orleans from Louisville.

THE wharfage receipts at Cincinnati for the week amounted to $476 60.

THE steamboat J. A. Stone is *en route* for this city with four barges of oil barrels.

CAPTAIN ANDY PAULEY, engineer of the Natchez, has recovered his health.

THE packet Market Boy, Captain Porter, left for Wheeling on time with a good trip.

THE Katie makes the run from New Orleans to Vicksburg in 28 hours; distance 381 miles.

THE steamers John Gilmore, Nellie Walton and Fair Play arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday.

CAPTAIN J. J. DANAGH left Cincinnati on Saturday evening to take charge of the Belle of Texas.

THE packet John L. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Lard 14½c. Sugar cured hams 15½c, all packed. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 16.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18; No. 2 $1 10. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 56c. Oats firm; No. 2 32½c. Barley quiet and unsettled; No. 2 spring, seller November, $1 05; No. 3 nominally 96c. Rye dull; No. 1 70c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—Cotton quiet at 10½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 62@65c. Oats quiet but firm at 32@35c. Rye firm at 75c. Provisions—No sales doing. Lard dull at 11@11½c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 11.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 55½. Corn firm at 58@59c. Oats dull at 32c. Rye firm at $1 06@1 30. Rye firm at 61@63c. Pork lower at $21 75@22 00. Bacon firm at 10@14@14½c. Whisky steady at $1 09.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 13.—Flour firm; city wheat sold 500 bbls. at $6 00@6 25; extra $5 50; white Michigan $4 25; amber Michigan $4 21½. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; white 36; mixed 30½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—Cotton quiet but steady at 12½c. Flour dull at $5 00@6 00. Corn steady at 60c. Oats—White in bulk 45@46c. Pork nominal; stock exhausted. Lard quiet at 14½c. Bacon—Sides in market.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Molasses dull and to-day prime to choice 33@35c; fair to good 30@32c; strictly prime 48@53c. Cornmeal lower at $3 10. Hay easier; choice $24 00. Bacon 11@ 14½@15c. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 13.—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan at $1 40; No. 2 amber

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 22, First National Bank; PITTSBURGH, PA., November 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.486	51	86	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear
2 P. M.	29.585	45	63	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.689	41	73	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.600 Highest thermom....53
Mean thermom.... 34 Lowest thermom....41
Rainfall..... 33

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, as five cents per copy.

Stained

and ornamental glass for doors and transoms, at NELSON'S, 23 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Great Victory.

The Barnes Star Safes succeeded in carrying off all the prizes offered at the Exposition. A list of his awards, consisting of three silver medals and three diplomas, will be found in his card on our first page.

Notice to Track-Walkers.

G. Clinton Gardner, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in view of the numerous accidents occurring by persons walking on the railroad track, has given notice to agents, watchmen, track foreman and all other employees, to be particular to warn all persons of the danger of walking on the tracks, and endeavor, as much as possible, to prevent the use of the company's right of way as a public highway.

Christmas—Advertise.

Only six weeks till Christmas! Our business places begin to show evidence of the near approach of the most popular holiday of the year. Times are hard, to be sure, but a glance at the fancy stores gives no evidence of such a condition of things. They are just as gay, and contain just as many costly and tempting articles as ever before, and unless the mood of the people changes, customers will be found for them. It will, perhaps, be a little more difficult to persuade people to buy, but, as the great holiday approaches, there will be sacrifices in this direction, and in order that the gift season may not pass without its usual observance, dealers in goods who are wise will not fail to let the public properly advised in regard to their wares and whereabouts, and the COMMERCIAL offers its columns to all such.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Rachel Macauley, the emotional actress, appears this evening as *Kate Peyton*, in a new dramatization of Reade's "Griffith Gaunt." Macauley has acquired a good reputation in Western cities where she has been starring, and the engagement bids fair to be a successful one. The pictures of this actress are reasonably good likenesses of her, she is at least fair to look upon.

The Titiens Concerts.

The present musical season will give us no more marked event, probably, than the appearance in concert of Mlle. Teresa Titiens, who will come to us fresh from triumphs in the Eastern cities. The critics have failed to find any fault with her; and everybody knows that they never miss doing so where chance is afforded. As she appears here but twice, no one should miss the opportunity to hear her. The concerts will take place at Library Hall on Thursday and Tuesday next. Mlle. Titiens will be assisted by Mme. Arabella Goddard, pianiste, and other prominent artists. At the second concert Miss Inez Kennedy, a singer of whom we think we have every reason to be proud, will make her professional *debut*.

The sale of seats begins at nine o'clock this morning, at H. Kieber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims has reinforced his galaxy of stars by the addition of Master Herbert and little Joe Cawthorne, Irish, Dutch and Ethiopian prodigies; Alfred Lascne, a musical genius; Edward and Lewis Eclark, sketch artists; Will H. Vane, banjo and clog, retaining the Boisset family, Emma Gratian, Barkin and Carrie Armstrong, Jennie Eagan, Rose Farron, Joe Langan and G. W. Barnum. Matinees as usual on Wednesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Appointment of Pittsburghers to Attend the National Convention at St. Louis.

At the request of the Executive Committee appointed to call a National Convention in St. Louis, to take action in favor of a Southwestern Pacific Railroad, Mayor McCarthy has invited the following citizens to attend:

Hon. T. J. Bigham, B. F. Jones,
H. W. Oliver, Jr., C. B. Herron,
Hon. J. L. Graham, Geo. A. Berry,
Hon. J. W. F. White, Robert Miller,
Richard C. Gray, David Kirk,
D. W. C. Bidwell, J. M. Killin,
W. D. Moore, R. M. Gibson,
J. M. Crossan, Louis A. Ling,
C. Zug, Malcolm Hay,
Jas. I. Bennett, Wm. Fullwood,
Jas. P. Barr, J. H. Bailey,
Capt. A. Jacobs, W. J. Kountz.

In case any of the gentlemen find it inconvenient to attend, the Mayor will appoint others in their stead. The convention will meet on the 23d inst.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A BOARDWALK for the convenience of the Thirtieth ward school children has been laid from the tunnel to the school house.

A CARPENTER named Jessup, while at work in the shop on Sherman avenue, near the Penitentiary, had one of his fingers taken off while using a plane.

ONE of the pit hands in Fort Pitt Coal Works, near Mansfield, was instantly killed on Saturday by a fall of slate. A justice of the peace was directed to hold an inquest.

ALBERT A. MOORE, a prominent brick manufacturer, died last evening, at his residence on Overhill street, from injuries received about two months ago by being thrown from a buggy.

TWO LADIES—Mrs. Rial and another, whose name the reporter failed to learn—had their pocketbook picked on Saturday morning in market. Mrs. Rial lost $15 and the other a smaller amount.

A HANDICAP foot-race for twenty-five dollars is to take place in Union Park today, between R. Cox, T. Crain, P. Hoarty and T. Burk. The distance is 150 yards. The contestants are amateurs.

THE condition of Wm. Ferguson, who was injured by Charles Wagner, near Wall's station, a few days ago, was so much worse yesterday that Dr. Hamilton was summoned and taken out on a special train.

A MAN known as "Hanse," employed as a bartender at Mrs. Haflinger's saloon, No. 486 Penn avenue, tried to kill himself Saturday by cutting his throat with a butcher knife, while laboring under an attack of delarium tremens. Dr. Lange of No was called in, thinks the man will recover.

JOHN MEGRAW, contractor for the stone work at the Point bridge, was presented with a costly gold guard chain and slide, last Saturday, by his employees, as a token of their regard. Captain W. M. Claney made a neat presentation speech, the recipient responding in his usual happy style.

Two colored porters at the Central Hotel named Henry Hartman and Buck Johnson, got into a fight yesterday, and Hartman used a poker with damaging results. At the request of the proprietor of the hotel the police took Hartman to the Central Station.

THE second attempt to run from New York to Pittsburgh in ten hours and thirty-five minutes will probably be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on or about the first of December. The officers of the road are confident the thing can be done.

THE pickpockets plied their vocation industriously at the Exposition Saturday night, quite a number of the visitors losing watches and pocket books. Among those who suffered at the hands of the scoundrels were two young ladies named Hannihan and Slicker, both of whom lost valuable watches.

WE HAVE received from the publisher, S. C. Upham, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, a new piece of music, entitled "Hard Times." The music is plaintive and melodious, and the words are descriptive of the times. The publisher will mail a copy to any address on receipt of thirty cents. Sold by all music dealers.

SUPERINTENDENT BURNS has arranged for a vocal and instrumental concert at the Allegheny City Poor House, next Friday evening, for the entertainment of the inmates. The choir of the Central Presbyterian church, Stockton avenue, Allegheny, and the House of Refuge Band have volunteered for the occasion.

THE alarm of fire at six o'clock last evening, from box 47, was caused by the partial burning of the lumber yard of the Hoarty & Burk Manufacturing Company, on the west side of Thirteenth street. The fire was discovered in the loft, and the only damage was the destruction of some old furniture stored there. The engines were prompt in responding to the alarm, and were not long in extinguishing the flames. The loss is very trifling. The origin of the blaze is not known.

WILLIS DANGERFIELD, colored man, had a hearing before Alderman D. L. Smith, Saturday, on a charge of stealing ninety bushels of coal from the cellar of Luella Breen. It appeared that the accused some time ago had Luella sent to the Workhouse for ninety days. She left ninety bushels of coal in the cellar of her house, which adjoins that of the defendant, and when she came out it was all gone. She alleges that Dangerfield admitted the theft. He was held for court.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting Last Evening—Large Attendance—Reports of Officers—Address by Hon. John V. Farwell and Rev. Fisher.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh was held last evening in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Scovel. The attendance was very large, the commodious edifice being crowded to its full capacity. After an organ voluntary, by Mr. C. C. Mellor, the congregation sang a hymn, and Rev. Alex. Clark then read a portion of the scriptures. Rev. S. F. Scovel uttered a feeling prayer, and a hymn was sung by the congregation.

The treasurer, Mr. T. F. Bailey, reported the condition of the finances for the year as follows:

Receipts	$5,686 69
Expenditures	5,672 97
Balance on hand	$ 13 72

H. K. Porter, Esq., President, read the following report of the work of 1875:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

BRETHREN—Our gathering to-night requires no explanation. All present are familiar with its object.

Again, publicly, in accordance with an honored custom, does this association invite the attention of this community. It is bold to ask for warm sympathies and generous support from all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ; and for a respectful hearing from all, because of an honest effort to be useful.

Especially does it appeal to-night, and through this report, to young men, in whose interest it is sustained. An organization of young men it certainly should have, if its past record and present life are worthy some positive recognition from every Christian young man. This recognition may be given in many different ways, as even a casual acquaintance with our workings will prove—and surely there is variety enough to offer much range for choice of service.

Of young men who do not acknowledge Christ as Master, it asks investigation. Such investigation will prove the insinuation of any pharisaic claims on our part to the cruel and unjust. While the Master's service calls for boldness and energy, and the performances of it often involves publicity, the spirit of this association has certainly not been vain and self-seeking, and by far the larger part of its work has been unobstrusive and unknown, even outside very narrow limits. There is no little danger, brethren, that we may be too quiet, and harm may come through a Christian's timidity and silence, at least as often as through an undue boldness.

A hasty glance at the record of the past year may be a fitting introduction to the addresses of the evening, and may suggest to each one present some way in which their speaking may be manifested and their assistance tendered in the immediate future.

Perhaps the central feature of our life, that which gives distinctive tone more than any other one thing to the Pittsburgh Association, is its

NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING.

Since the 24th of December, 1866, when it was begun, with the exception of a very few weeks in the summer of 1871, this week day service has been uninterrupted, daily maintained. But in no period has its vitality been greater, nor its influence more marked, than in the past year. Its average attendance (1874—25, average attendance 1875—47) has been unusually large, this being accounted for, however, in great measure, probably, by the exceptionally large attendance of Sunday School workers on the Saturday meeting when the next day's lesson is studied. Every noon hour, however, some distinct impression is almost of necessity made, because the thoughts of all are concentrated upon some special passage of God's word. Directness of aim and distinctness of purpose are thus given, and none who have been in attendance can fail to have been impressed by the service. The Father has honored His word in many instances with honor; the Son has verified His promise, in this gathering for prayer, that where His words abide, men may ask what they will and it shall be granted; and the Holy Spirit has wielded His sword with power, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow and discerning the thoughts and intents of the heart. In addition to the Saturday meeting, when the Sunday School lesson is studied, the noon hour on Tuesday has recently been set apart wholly for the study of God's word. While none recognize the value and blessedness of prayer more clearly than those who sustain these meetings, yet they have felt that a prayerful spirit could in no way be more truly promoted than by constant growth in the knowledge of Him whom to know aright is eternal life. To share in the delightful studies, to join in their daily services, at least occasionally, all Christians are invited and definitely urged.

In no more appropriate place than in this connection, could we make mention of

THE STUDY OF GOD'S WORD.

It has become so prominent in the association life as to overshadow many other things. Now it is but a continuance of this year's work from the beginning. It was this which suggested the instructive and able course of lectures upon the Bible, and these in turn fostered this study; and it was this which prepared the members of the association for the valuable Bible readings, enjoyed under the leadership of Major Whittle, of Chicago, and also for those of perhaps equal interest, conducted by some of our own members. All the meetings conducted by the association have felt this influence, and it is of such a character as to fill us with high hopes as to the permanency of results. A pastor in Allegheny, on this occasion, publicly, so testify to the thorough grounding in the Scriptures, and to the habit of studying them with care, on the part of those who were and are members of his church, as the result of the efforts of Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, with our association joined.

THE SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES,

to which allusion has been made, was the most valuable of any series ever given in our name. It comprised fourteen (14) carefully prepared essays or addresses, upon distinct, yet relative subjects upon the Word of God. The attendance became so large that our rooms could not contain the congregations, and a neighboring church edifice was very kindly placed at our disposal. For it with special thanks to those who prepared those lectures, in addition to a multiplicity of cares and engagements, that we speak of this course.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS,

conducted by Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, were of great interest, and though seriously interfered with by sickness and other hindrances, did great good. So valuable were these felt to be, that the Ministerial Association of our cities has extended to these gentlemen an invitation to visit Pittsburgh again during the coming winter. In these meetings we did not lose sight of how he besought the young man to work in His cause. The young men of our cities are deserving of much attention from our whole people and with that spirit he hoped the assemblage was gathered. The speaker bespoke a more liberal Christian effort on the part of all to advance the great work of this association. Every young man must see that there is something for him to do and much that he can do. There must be concentrated, hand to hand effort to effect great good. Each one has his part to perform and they need to commingle and combine. In our christian experience when come to touch other minds, compare thought, we find something new, further efforts be made and see the great need of combination. There is needed greater effort, there are needed more workers, the gathering together of Christian minds so that in time we can mould the public opinion and advance the cause of Christ. He hoped that this association would be better and more liberally sustained than ever and that these young men would not stop until they have erected a noble building where their work can be increased and the youth of our cities persuaded and led from temptation without. How much our youth need to be led and attracted from temptation! Let us have more enthusiasm in this work and it must progress. There is need of a concentration of heart, a drawing nearer to God and closer prayer to aid us. There is need of more study of the word of God so that may we be imbued with the spirit of the word and not know thereof we affirm. Let us have faith; all Christian work is upheld by faith. One of the great elements and conditions of associated work the willingness to do and part of the work. All of us, I fear, are too much bound to the spirit of vanity. Let us get down to a willingness to do the least pretentious work.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fisher's address the audience sang "Hold the Fort," and a collection was then taken up.

REMARKS OF MR. FARWELL.

President Porter then, in a few words of compliment to the man and his work in the Christian cause, introduced Hon. John V. Farwell, of Chicago. Mr. Farwell made an eminently practical address, looking to the aid of the association and its assistance to a permanent home. In opening he said that in business life success was attained by acts rather than theories. After giving some practical illustrations as bearing upon business, he said that religious matters had been theorized upon long enough, we want facts to act upon. The one great fact that stands out before us is that Jesus died that we might live—he died an ignominious death that we might be saved. Let us now go to work upon this fact, and see if much good cannot be done, great success gained in the saving of young men of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Faith is necessary. It is necessary for us to study the work of God. The speaker next spoke of the necessity of money, of getting down into the pockets and making an investment among the highways and hedges, and then following and watching, and adding to make the investment successful. Every one can do something. The speaker knew of one young man in Chicago who had the will, but had not much ability in the way of learning. He found his work to be the hunting up of neglected children and bringing them to Sabbath school, and in this way was remarkably successful. This young man soon learned and found he was able to do much more, and to-day he is known the world over as a worker for his Master. It is work all and every one. There is something to do and you have but to seek it and that something will be found. The speaker bespoke attention to the Young Men's Christian Association. Foster it, help it, invest in it and success will follow and large dividends be realized in the cause of Christ. The revival spirit brought up and established the Young Christian Association and they will no where succeed until the revival spirit is aroused in the community. Mr. Farwell said that the need of a permanent place was felt in Chicago in 1856 and with the young man already spoken of (Moody) and others he had knelt down and prayed that they might be able to erect a noble building. They had then no means but the prayer was answered. He remembered well the remarks of Moody, on the occasion of the dedication of that building. Moody said that it was a practical illustration of the unity of the churches. All Christian Churches had aided in the work, and, said Moody, will be a closer union of the churches; it will spread over the State of Illinois, over all the United States, over Europe, and the whole world will soon be engaged in the good work. How like prophecy these words now seem! We have Christian Association buildings in nearly all the large cities of the world, and the work of evangelization that is going on and has been going on the world over. The speaker visited Europe since the departure of Moody and others. Leaving here he had read in our own papers that their work would not be lasting; that it was simply a flash in the pan, and the movement would soon die out. Going over there he desired to investigate and see what did I find, said the speaker. In Edinburgh I noticed a noble building nearly completed, I asked a passer-by what it was. I was answered that it was the building of the Christian Association. Did that look as if the Evangelists had done no permanent good? In Glasgow I attended daily meetings that were largely attended, and they always prayed for the work of the Evangelists and the work that was continuing after them. In London the work also continues. The speaker came home feeling a greater respect for himself, as an American; for the fact that this nation had England for their mother country. The Bible is what we must cling to and study more.

In closing, the speaker said we had need of unity of action in the work. Now, when the effort is made to put out this Bible from our public schools and to prevent the teaching of it to our children, it is time for us to be working. He would be glad to see Pittsburgh Christians of all denominations must join together in the cause and shoulder to shoulder must join in the establishing of this association upon a firm and permanent basis.

At the conclusion of Mr. Farwell's address the audience sang a hymn and were then dismissed with a benediction.

A SWINDLE EXPOSED.

The Centennial Exposition Used as a Pretext by Sharpers.

A swindle, based upon the coming Centennial Exposition, has just been exposed in Philadelphia. There recently appeared in this and other papers, east and west, an advertisement for three hundred young ladies and the same number of young men who, upon satisfactory references, were to be employed at the Exposition at good salaries. Applicants were to enclose stamp to the Centennial Exposition Agency, 501 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. The *Times*, of the latter city, thus reports the mode of operations: It is needless to say that a great many "young ladies" and "respectable young men" sent to "the agency" their names and addresses and "stamps for a reply." When the correspondence got into the second stage, that in which "the agent" said he was engaged in arranging for the instalment of the applicants in cosy places in the Centennial Exhibition, a small remittance was required of each applicant on various pretexts sufficiently plausible to meet with acquiescence. So many of these letters, some of which came to the one address that a postoffice special agent (Mr. Charles B. Barrett) thought it well to look into the reason for such extensive correspondence. Having assumed a disguise one afternoon, he and Detective Tryon, just one minute after the postman on the route had carried in a batch of letters to the familiar address, entered No. 501 South Fourth street through a door which had painted on it "Centennial Exhibitors' Agency, Office Hours, 9 to 5," and found a shriveled-up little Italian-faced fellow in the act of opening the letters he had just received, taking money from some and stamps from others. George De Lara (for this was his romantic name) said before United States Commissioner Allen and H. Smith yesterday afternoon, after Officers Barrett and Tryon had testified to finding in the place these letters and large packages of others which had been "skinned," that he had no connection with the Centennial, but did not know that it was against the law to thus swindle young ladies and respectable young men who were out of work, in fact, he believed that his was a legitimate business. The new District Attorney, Hazlehurst, differed with him, and got the Commissioner to commit him in default of $2,500 bail on the charge of using the postoffice for the transmission of matter intended for purposes of defrauding."

FIFTH WARD "IRREGULARITIES."

The Judges Turn the Case Over to the Quarter Sessions Court.

Judges Stowe, Collier and Ewing, who canvassed the returns of the late election, have handed over to Judge White, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the facts in regard to the alleged irregularities in the Second district of the Fifth ward of this city. The Republican overseer in that district, W. M. Lewis, who was appointed by the Common Pleas No. 1, made an affidavit to the effect, that two votes had been cast by proxy and polled, that twenty-two ballots had been cast more than there were voters on the poll lists, and the election officers subsequently picked out twenty-two ballots, in order to make the poll list and the ballots correspond.

The judges, as a canvassing Board, concluded that they have do power in the case, but in view of the gravity of the charge, and the importance of keeping the ballot box free from all taint, they felt it to be their duty to bring the subject to the notice of the Quarter Sessions for the second session in reference to the propriety of laying the same before the next Grand Jury to determine whether said officers, or some of them, and such others, if any, as participated in said alleged violation of law should not be indicted and tried.

An order was made by Judge White, of the Quarter Sessions Court, directing the document to be filed and to be laid before the Presiding Judge of the Court on the first day of the next term. Judge Sterrett will preside at the next term.

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL lectured at the Academy of Music last night to a crowded house on the "True and False—Socially." She announced to speak at the same place to-nicht, the subject being "The Naked Truth."

THE TIGRESS EXPLOSION.

Investigation by the Inspectors—Captain McClosky's License Revoked—The Case Reported to the District Attorney.

Messrs. Neeld & Atkinson, the Local Inspectors of the Port of Pittsburgh, have concluded their report of the investigation of the causes of the explosion on the Tigress No. 2, on Friday of last week, and the same has been submitted to Supervising Inspector, Captain John F. Devinney. Following is the report:

OFFICE OF U. S. LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 12, 1875.

SIR.—Having concluded our investigation as to the cause of the explosion of one of the boilers of the towing boat, "Tigress No. 2," we have the honor to submit the following report: This vessel was built in 1862, and was employed in towing coal in the Ohio river; she was provided with four (4) boilers forty inches diameter, twenty-four feet in length, each boiler having two flues fifteen inches diameter; she was last inspected at this port April 23, 1875, at which time the boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 187 pounds per square inch, and was allowed a working pressure of 125 pounds per square inch; at the time this inspection was made Wm. Young was the engineer in charge. On the 16th of the following August, he having given up charge as engineer, reported in writing to this office, that the boilers were in good condition; this statement has been corroborated by Wm. Galbraith, the then second engineer of the vessel. On the night of November 4th, the river rising fast, the captain, James S. McCloskey, started the firemen and deck hands pumping up the boilers preparatory to getting up steam to take the boat down the Ohio river, about twelve miles below the city, to where a coal barge or boat belonging to his father was aground. Mr. William Galbraith was engaged to go out on the boat as engineer; was on the boat Thursday, but went home that evening, intending to return next morning, the captain not seeing willing to put him to work that evening; after starting the firemen at pumping up the boilers he (the captain) started out to hunt up an engineer, and shortly after returned with a young man named Louis S. Kennedy, whom he stated to the fireman was the engineer. Louis S. Kennedy is not a licensed engineer; by this time the fire under the boilers had been started by order of Captain McCloskey. Kennedy then went to work getting the engines ready to make the trip and engineered the vessel until the explosion occurred. The boat left the wharf of this city about six o'clock Friday morning, November 5th, and about eight o'clock, same morning, when about twelve miles down the river, and slowly approaching the coal barge aground, the middle port boiler exploded, instantly killing one of the firemen, and scalding four of the others, one of whom, John Tarr, died the same evening; immediately upon hearing of the explosion one of this board, the Inspector of boilers, took the next train and went down to the boat and made a careful examination of the boilers and other things connected therewith. The next day Mr. Bachelor, Assistant Inspector of Boilers, also went down to visit the boat. On both of these visits a careful survey was made to enable us to discover, if possible, the cause of the accident. The boilers were all supplied with gauges and fusible plugs, as required. There were eight of these plugs—four in the flues and four in the shells; in seven of these the Banco tin was found to be completely melted out, the only one remaining unmelted was the one in the shell of the port board boiler.

Captain McCloskey testified that he did not know that Louis S. Kennedy had no license as engineer, but he supposed he had for the reason that he had pilloted on a boat on which he, Kennedy, was second engineer, and that no one ever told him that he was not licensed; and further, that he was not acquainted with the law.

John Kennedy, father of Louis Kennedy, testified that McCloskey asked him if Louis might go and raise steam for him, when he answered, "I would not care if he has no papers." He then said "If you only let him raise steam for me, my engineer will be there by that time." Louis then told me to blow my whistle when I got steam up on my boat, and he would come up; I told McCloskey not to take my son away on his boat; I told McCloskey that my son Louis had no license; I was particular to tell him this, and am positive that he understood me." Captain Kennedy further testified that his son Louis never acted as second engineer on any boat, and that he was but nineteen years of age past. Louis Kennedy, the young man who acted as engineer of the Tigress No. 2, at the time of the explosion, testifies that on Friday morning, November 5th, while he was asleep on the steamer Seven Sons, McCloskey came to the boat and waked him up, and asked him if he would come down and raise steam on his boat for him; he (McCloskey) told him that his engineer would be there by that time; Kennedy got up with the boat, got up and dressed himself, and went out on the wharf, where he met his father, and that when McCloskey told his father that he (Louis) was going to get up steam on the Tigress, his father said, "McCloskey don't take my son away on the boat;" McCloskey answered that he did not intend to take me away; that his engineer would be there; that his father then told Captain McCloskey that he (Louis) was not a licensed man; that he further stated that he then understood McCloskey to answer "that he knew that." Louis then goes on to state that he went down to the Tigress No. 2, and when he got there the fires under the boilers were started and burning, and that after he had been on board a short time, Captain McCloskey, Captain Swinglehurst, Captain Sayers and others came down into the engine room and told him that he was going up to the pilot house to try the bells, and that when he got up into the pilot house he called "Westin" on the trumpet and asked him (Kennedy) if he was ready; Kennedy answered that he thought the engines were in working order; McCloskey then rang the backing bell, and he (Kennedy) reached the engine, stating that he did not know but that the engineer had come and was on board; he stated that he said to one of the firemen, "I have no right to take this boat out, for I have no license;" Kennedy states that once on the way down he tried the water in the boilers, and found plenty; also, by his directions one of the firemen tried the water in the boilers and reported plenty of water in the boilers; he further says that after steam was up to 60 lbs. on doctor, and it started off all right, and to fully satisfy himself on that point, he tried all the pumps, and found them working well, and throwing water; that the firemen came to him and asked him to let the water on the ash pan pipe; he opened the valve connecting said pipe with the doctor, and told the firemen to go out and see if the water was running into the ash pan; he went out and came back and reported that there was not any water going in; after the first examination of the pumps, he (Kennedy) did not make any further examination as he thought they were throwing all right. He stated further that just after they had backed out from the wharf, the steam gauge indicated a pressure of 125 pounds, and that all the safety valves were blowing off and continued blowing off all the time until just before the explosion occurred at or about the time they rounded to below the barge aground; he (Kennedy) says, indicated 120 pounds, then in a short time fell down to sixty pounds, and the gauge indicated that amount when the boiler exploded; that when he had shut off the steam pressure dropped down from 120 pounds to sixty pounds, and the engines working ahead slow. He stated that he could not give any cause that produced the explosion.

Robert Tarr, one of the firemen that was injured, testified that shortly after leaving the wharf he noticed that there was no water running into the ash pan, and he went back and told the engineer, and while still in the engine room saw him open the valve of the ash pan pipe; he (Tarr) then went out forward and found that still there was no water coming in and stated that from the time the boat left the wharf until the boilers exploded, there was not any water running into the ash pans, and that he had taken a light, went down into the hold and made a careful examination of the pipe in its entire length, and could not see that it was clogging up with anything; that he